

THE JERUSALEM STAR

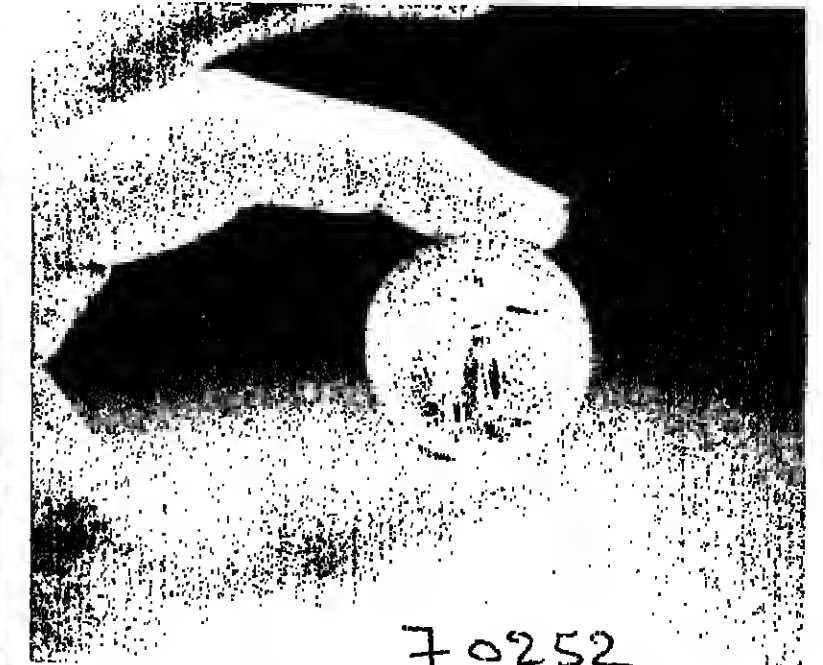
Political, economic and social review

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جروسالم ستار



Workshop bridges communication gap

By Ayman Al-Safadi
Star Staff Writer

A FIGURE of a child lying on the burning sands of Africa. A prisoner of war with his hands chained, and his head down. A line of famine-stricken war victims awaiting their share of food. And a candle to fight the darkness.

With a 15-minute TV spot composed of these scenes that depict the suffering of the human race in various parts of the world, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) finds its way out of the self-imposed silence within which it conducts all its activities.

But this publicity is viewed by many as not enough owing to the tremendous amount of information across which the 500 ICRC Swiss delegates come while serving the needy and destitute. Politicians, journalists, and even various organizations wanted the ICRC to reveal more. But the ICRC could not risk its neutrality, and, consequently, a gap in communication grew.

In an attempt to bridge this gap, and explain the nature and sensitivity of its work, the ICRC has decided to start a series of workshops to which it will invite representatives of the world media, and discuss with them means of creating better understanding and

Amiguet:

ICRC neither judges nor condemns

channels of communication. The first of this series took place last week in Larance, Cyprus, and included representatives of the media in Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt. It was attended by the ICRC General Delegate in the Middle East Michel Amiguet, head of the Press Division, Carlos Baauverd, Press Officer for the Middle East

Conventions of 1949 and their additional protocol of 1977.

He stressed the fact that the ICRC is an independent, neutral institution that endeavours to ensure that civilians and war victims are protected and provided for in times of wars and internal conflicts. "The ICRC neither judges

nor condemns," he said, "and all it is concerned with is the protection of civilians, and war victims when the ICRC is the only institution allowed end capable of providing help.

Head of the Press Division Carlos Baauverd said that the reason why the ICRC delegates do not publicize all the facts they know about the violation of human rights, and maltreatment of people is that usually the price is too high.

It was agreed that the ICRC, which has 48 delegations in Latin America, Asia and Africa, and the press create better communication channels for the purpose of dispelling the misconception of the humanitarian institution — the only institution before which the doors to the people who suffer are open when they are closed before any other organization. "The doors are open before us not because we have any political or economic power to exercise, but simply because of our neutrality and independence," said Mr Amiguet.

"Any provocative statement could mean that ICRC would be ousted from a country where its help is the only vehicle for survival for thousands of people.

The absence of the ICRC from the newspapers' headlines has kept in darkness the true nature of the ICRC, said Middle East Press Officer Francoise Derron.

Sha said that many misconceptions about the ICRC are due to the lack of available information to the public about it, admitting that ICRC has neglected this vital aspect of the work.

The participants in the workshop discussed a case study of the work of the ICRC and put forward proposals for overcoming the communications barrier. They suggested that the ICRC pay more attention to the coverage of activities, stressing the impact that humanitarian stories and documentary films could have on the public opinion.

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Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell

By Ayman Al-Safadi
Star Staff Writer

THE CANADIAN Ambassador in Amman, Mr Michael Bell said on Wednesday that the Canadian people, parliament, and government are concerned with the situation in the occupied Arab territories. He revealed that a Canadian parliamentary delegation, composed of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, headed by Chairman of the committee Dr William Winegard, will visit the region in the second week of February to "do what they can, within the limits of what is possible for Canada, to bring about a fair-minded resolution to the Arab-Israeli dispute."

In the current situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Canadian diplomat quoted the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr Joe Clark as saying that Canada "would be prepared to join with other contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention in an appeal to the government of Israel to apply the provisions of the convention to the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

In a statement which came in response to the report of the United Nations Secretary General's report on the situation in the occupied territories, Mr Clark said "that violations of the Geneva convention, including human rights

abuses, are unacceptable and damaging to the peace process."

The statement said that Canada is ready to respond to an appeal for funds by the International Committee of the Red Cross to finance the extra activities required by the increase in the number of detainees.

On 20 January Canada made an additional contribution of \$500,000 for the benefit of the refugee population.

In an interview with The Star, Mr Bell said that the Canadian government is prepared to consider seriously increasing aid to the refugees camps to assist the refugees in the occupied territories. He said that Canada already has a special programme of assistance to the Palestinians in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip which amounted in 1987 to approximately \$1.26 million.

"That is a modest step but a concrete one, and such steps can have important effects," said Mr Bell.

As regards an international conference on the Middle East, the Canadian Ambassador said that his government supports the convening of the conference, "but feels that it should feed to direct negotiations between the parties to the conflict." He said direct negotiations remain essential for a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Canadian Ambassador

'We urge Israel to apply Geneva Conventions'

The Canadian government sees no inherent contradiction between an international conference and direct negotiations, and sees direct negotiations as the logical consequence of the kind of international conference that Canada supports, he said.

Mr Bell said the Canadian government accepts that the PLO represents a significant body of Palestinian opinion, but does not recognize it as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"In order for it to participate in peace negotiations, the PLO should unequivocally accept Security Council resolution 242, and renounce terrorism as a means for achieving political ends," he said.

Mr Bell said that Canada has taken concrete steps to sustain those countries in the region

which are willing to take risks for peace. He said that this theme was expressed during Mr Clark's visit to the Middle East in 1986.

The Canadian Ambassador said that the admiration the Canadian government has for the Jordanian government and leadership was translated into concrete terms after the 1986 visit of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, to Canada in 1987.

He said that even though Jordan and Canada do not have the kind of historical ties that exist between them and other countries, Jordanian-Canadian relations have noticeably improved. There is solid ground for more development and improvement.

He said that Canada is co-operating with Jordan in a number of economic projects such as the \$19 million project between the Jordanian Natural Resources Au-

thority (NRA) and Petro-Canada. 200 Canadian businessmen visited Jordan in 1987, a number which represents a substantial interest in doing business here.

International co-operation is also an important part of relations between the two countries. For example, a large-scale project funded by the Canadian International Development Agency is underway to make use of Canadian experts to help transform the Palastina Hospital into a Neurological Centre. As well, Canadian universities are given financial support in their efforts to forge links with educational institutions here.

He said that Canada does not view Jordan only as a country which can benefit from its experience, but also as a country with which it wants to create better understanding, and to develop a human linkage.

Mediaeval Aqaba moves to Chicago

By Diane C. Chlangwa
Special to The Star

AN EXHIBITION show of the Mediaeval city of Aqaba, displaying reconstructed and real works of art that were excavated in 1987, opened in Chicago with great success last week.

In a via-satellite interview with a Jordanian two-man panel, Rami Khouri, editor-in-chief of the Jordan Times, Deputy-Director of the Department of Antiquities Ghazi Blehah, and Dr Don Whitcomb, organizer of the exhibition, said that the exhibition "was a small one, but has so far been visited by 200 interested persons."

According to Dr Whitcomb, the final results of the excavation have not only been an asset in promoting tourism in Jordan, but have shed light on the history of Byzantine and Roman sites in Jordan.

Work on the Aqaba excavation site first began in 1986 following studies done by Dr Whitcomb. Upon receiving permission and assistance from the Department of Antiquities, Dr Whitcomb and a team of archaeologists began working on the site. The project was financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) which also participated in the excavation process.

According to Dr Whitcomb, the final results of the excavation have not only been an asset in promoting tourism in Jordan, but have shed light on the history of Byzantine and Roman sites in Jordan.

"Until now we know practically nothing about Arabian towns that existed before Islamic times. We have now had a chance to find out and see what the original towns

looked like," stated Dr Whitcomb in the interview which was organized by the American Centre in Amman.

As there is very limited written material available on Mediaeval history in the United States Dr Whitcomb hopes that the information gathered from the Aqaba excavation would serve as an educational tool on the subject.

Dr Whitcomb eventually aims at bringing the exhibition show to Amman and Aqaba. He also hopes to return to Jordan with his team to continue excavating by the fall of 1988.

The first excavation concentrated on the building structures of the city but Dr Whitcomb hopes to bring people such as botanists to the site to study the soil and its contents.

AWA — more than just tea parties

by Diane C. Chlangwa
Special to The Star

IN THE early 1980's a few American Embassy wives began meeting together for social teas. Later, in 1983, the American Women of Amman (AWA) was formally established. This once purely social group began to develop programmes aimed at providing its members a better understanding of life in their host country. The AWA also opened its membership to non-American citizens residing in Jordan. With 10 per cent of the organization's membership open to permanent residents of Jordan and another 10 per cent to non-residents, the AWA today boasts a membership count exceeding 220 women.

It remains unique in that it has a large number of international women meeting together with the American women to contribute not only to the organization but to the welfare of the community they now live in.

"We enjoy the company of our associate members," says Patricia Al-Khazraji, AWA President. "They add something very unique to the organization. On occasion we also invite other people to our meetings, which helps us have a better understanding of the various cultures."

Presently the AWA has 10

standing committees, responsible for, among other things, co-ordination of volunteer activities, welcoming newcomers and producing publications. Among other activities organized by the AWA, the organization hosts a Newcomers' Tea every third Monday of each month. The organization also holds general meetings which serve not only as a social time but also as time for exchange of information and for planning the club's activities.

As part of the AWA's established programmes aimed at contributing to the community of Jordan, an annual charity Christmas bazaar selling hand-made crafts and home-baked goods is held every first Friday in December.

"This is our major fund-raiser of the year," said Al-Khazraji. "We had well over 3,000 people attend last year's bazaar, and raised over JD 4,000."

In the early 1970's the AWA published its first edition of the guide book, "Welcome to Jordan". The book, which is still on sale in various bookstores across Amman, not only serves as an informative tool to the newcomer but has also continued to support the AWA's charity fund as all proceeds on sales go to charity.

"Welcome to Jordan", presently

sold for JD 1, consists of three sections. The first contains information on the country and living in Jordan; the second section contains a classified directory of some of the local shops, services and businesses in Jordan. The third section contains maps of 10 cities in the Kingdom making it unique, as no other guidebook in Jordan contains maps of this nature.

The AWA has also published a cookbook titled "Sehlah wa hana". The book, which contains recipes compiled by members and friends of the AWA is another contribution to the unique qualities of the organization whose members are constantly trying to interact with the various nationalities of the world.

"Sehlah wa hana", whose proceeds go to charity as well, can be obtained for JD 2 a copy.

As the promotion of welfare activities is an important aspect of the AWA's organized activities, great care and careful research is done by the organization's Community Action Committee before any funds are donated to the various needy groups in the Kingdom.

With the exception of a couple of individual cases attended to, the AWA generally gives money to organized and established foundations that rely greatly on charity



The AWA Charity Bazaar of 1987 raised JD 4,000 for charity

support. "Before we decide on whom to sponsor, we visit the various centres," says Raymonde Acheson, AWA community Action Chairperson. "We try to diversify on where we give our charity. After we give the money, we follow-up on it. For this reason also, we generally try to stay away from dealing with individual cases as we do not have the means or the capacity to check on them."

In 1986-87 the AWA gave out a total of JD 4,948 in charity donations. They also contributed funds

to a number of centres in conjunction with the Queen Asia Fund. The AWA has also given partial scholarships to Jordanian students at the University of Jordan.

This year the AWA celebrates its Silver Jubilee marking 25 years of friendship and social service to the community in which it lives. What was once a purely social group has come to touch the lives of so many.

As Al-Khazraji describes it "It's a beginning for a lot of people."

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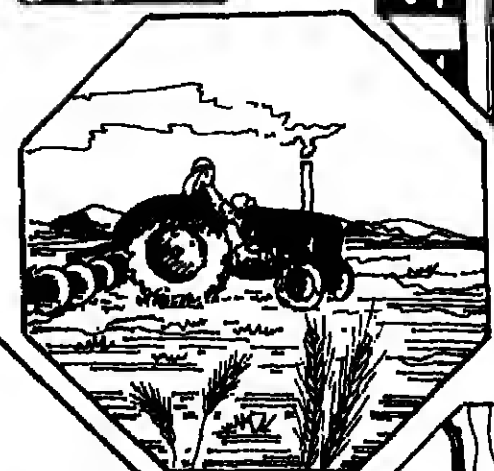
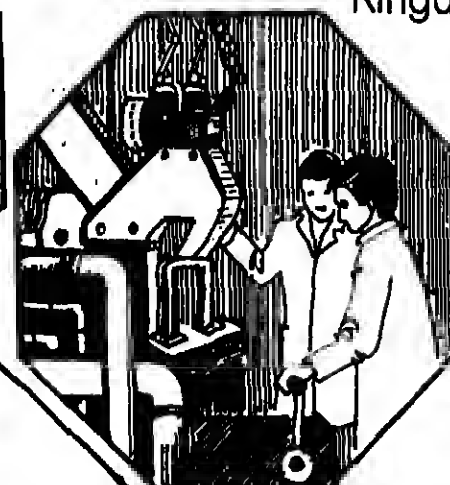
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Get ready for landing

and glance at the control tower

By Wafa Amr
Star Staff Writer

THE SEAT belt sign turns on, and the captain announces that the plane is about to land at Queen Alia International Airport (QAIA). Signs of worry and anxiety appear on the faces of some of the passengers, who cannot but hope that the captain land them safely on the solid ground. But little do these people know about the persons on whom the captain depends for guidance to safely land the plane. Little do they know about the air traffic controllers.

The process of guiding a plane into safe landing is a highly delicate one that involves team work with maximum care and alertness. The consequences of any error or failure are usually too severe. "This task is tackled by the Air Traffic Control Department (ATC) which is among the most sensitive and important sections in the airport," says Mr. Jamil Said, director of the department.

He says the three sections composing the department — Ground Movement Control, Aeronautical Information, and Air Traffic Control — are very much integrated and are of equal importance in their function.

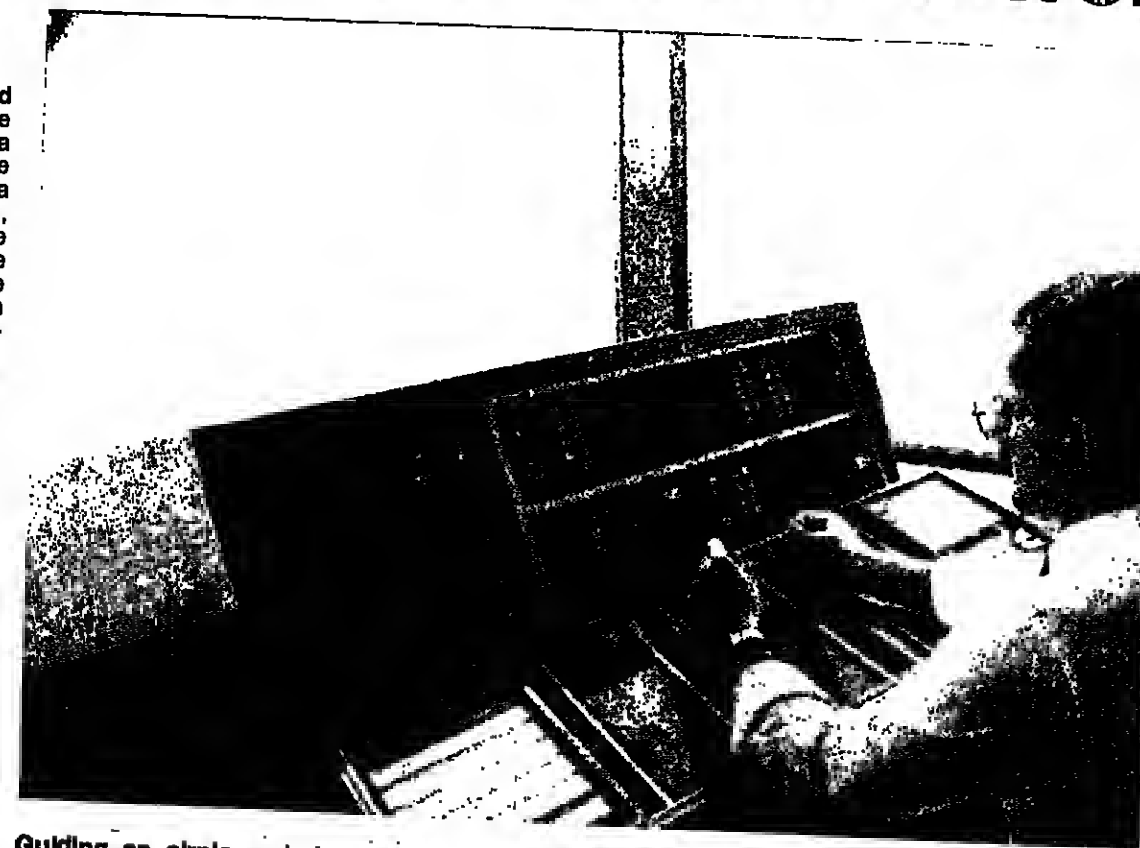
But what exactly is air-traffic control, and what purposes does it serve?

According to Mr. Said, the term air-traffic control refers to the movement of the aircraft, and covers movement and manoeuvring both on the ground and in air. The

"The process of guiding a plane into safe landing is a highly delicate one that involves team-work with maximum care and alertness. The consequences of any error or failure are usually too severe."

main purposes of ATC are to prevent collisions between aircraft; and obstructions on the ground; to provide for a fast, orderly flow of traffic; and to provide advice and information useful in planning and executing flights.

Entering the "operation room" of the huge, tall Control Tower at the



Guiding an airplane during landing

centre of QAIA, one finds oneself in an active part of the tower where all the communication and observation processes take place. From the 38 m altitude, one gets a clear general view of the whole area surrounding the airport. The room is equipped with the most sensitive and advanced electronic and computerized systems necessary for controlling aircraft movement and communication in air and on the ground. The tower's ground-floor contains the main switchboard for telephone communication of the airport.

The ATC consists of ground movement control, which carries several important functions, like the organization and control of speed of aircraft movement on runways; the prevention of collision of aircraft with one another and with obstructions or cars on the ground.

The Aerodrome Control Unit (ACU) on the other hand, serves to determine the speed of aircraft movement in the air and its organization, to prevent aircraft collision in air within the airspace, which is an altitude of 5500 feet from sea level; to prevent collision of incoming

and outgoing aircraft; and to provide aircraft with the information regarding weather conditions and airport information. It also provides air control services for instrument flight rules and visual flight rules; and co-ordinates the aircraft movement of the landing and taking off planes.

ATC Chief, Shihm Al-Far, told The Star that in cases of emergency, "we provide emergency services and inform people concerned in order to co-ordinate with them on means of co-operation. Each emergency case is treated according to its own circumstances." The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is the party responsible for co-ordinating airport emergency procedures, and ensuring that specialized personnel operate with maximum efficiency.

Miss Far mentioned a few categories of emergency, such as airport accidents, where aircraft accidents have occurred or are inevitable. The other category is the full emergency one, which is instituted when it is known that an aircraft is, or is suspected to be in such trouble that there is a danger of an accident.

In the case of engine failure, or aircraft crash, the ATC notifies the emergency control centre explaining:

- a) the type and registration of the aircraft.
- b) ETA
- c) the location
- d) the runway in use
- e) the number of persons on board
- f) the wind speed and direction
- g) the kind of cargo the aircraft carries.

Furthermore, a number of parties are immediately notified. They are listed as follows: the ground operations, first aid, area control centre, RJ air force, airport director, aircraft operator, assistant director of operations, ATC chief, airport intelligence, airport switchboard, and flight safety director. Each of those has special duties to attend to as soon as they are notified.

But should a second emergency occur at the same time as the first one i.e. an aircraft crash, tapes of

emergency are requested to a secured and an alternate airport considered. But if landing takes place at QAIA, the duty fire-off and command-post are advised and the ground operations are instantly notified to ensure that if proposed landing area is clear.

During this time, the ATC proceeds to the tower and oversees ATC's operations. The flight safety forms a crash-safety investigation committee, takes photographs of the crash, and carries out accident investigation functions.

Miss Far said the control tower handles important parts of the flight such as the initial terminal part and other functions such as operational control of high-intensity approach lights, and continuous broadcasts of airport information on runways.

Mr. Said stressed the importance of immediate and direct communication, especially in co-ordinating activities with area approach control centres. The controllers in the tower spend all the time exchanging information, making decisions.

The controllers' job is to ensure that safe distances are maintained among aircraft — a thing governed by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) rules specifying lateral, vertical and horizontal intervals, which are angular distances in lateral and different flight levels respectively.

Mr. Said clarified that the airspace is divided into upper, middle and lower and controlled airspace flight levels. The controlled air

We work under very hard conditions. The dim lighting affects our eyes and we believe we deserve a better treatment

space includes the space which surrounds the airports and above it defines the corridors of movement between them with minimum and maximum altitudes.

"The visual flight rule is the simplest form of flight control, where visibility must not be less than 3 nautical Km, while outside the controlled airspace, the aircraft must be flown within eight of land



The computerized radar screen

water. In control zones, movements are subject to instructions from ATC when visibility is less than nine nautical Km," he said.

Mr. Said described the steps for take-off and landing as follows:

Half an hour before the aircraft takes off, the airline company fills out the flight plan which contains details such as flight number, airport of departure, departure time, landing airport, alternate airport, altitude and aircraft speed at that altitude, number of passengers on board, and other details.

Five minutes before starting, the aircraft captain communicates with the tower control to inform the controller he is ready. The controller on his part, co-ordinates with the approach control in order to give the captain permission for taking off. The ATC clearance is then relayed to the captain. It indicates altitude and route of the aircraft. The captain receives meteorological forecasts together with a briefing officer's listings of radio-frequency changes along the

Consequences considered

flight path. The flight plans are also checked.

The ground movement controller then gives his instructions to the aircraft captain to taxi out. The pilot then awaits his turn, according to the pattern of incoming and outgoing aircraft movements under the aerodrome control instructions. The aircraft is given departure clearance, providing the pilot with wind speed and direction at that point.

After airborne on an instructed heading, the departure controller identifies the image caused by the aircraft on the radar screen before allowing any new take-off or landings. Further instructions are given to the pilot for the aircraft's final climb, and the aircraft is surveilled on the radar. The captain reports his altitude, time and the estimated time of his arrival at the next listed reporting-point.

Through direct communication with the flight, the controller can maintain separations, and allows pilots a safe change of course or altitude if required. The flight's departure time is then typed on a flight-plan processing system (FPPS) to be distributed to airports the aircraft will pass over during its trip.

In the process of landing, the control tower receives information on aircraft approach via the radar. Directions are given to the captain for landing, and ground movement controllers issue taxiing instructions.

QAIA has two parallel runways.



each 3,660 metres long, 61 metres wide and 1,525 metres apart. Both runways are oriented east-west, in the direction of prevailing winds. The runways end associated taxiways are designed with smooth changes in recognition of the high performance aircraft which will use the facilities. High-speed taxiways have been provided from both runways to their parallel taxiways to allow aircraft to clear the runway in the minimum time after landing. Thus, with this configuration of two runways, one landing and one take-off can simultaneously take place with a minimum taxi route between runway and terminal areas.

Radar Centre

Mr. Nebil Mish'al, director of TAOC, said the radar centre receives information through telephone from adjacent radar centres in neighbouring countries on aircraft about to fly in its airspace. "The radar saves time, and it covers the whole area of Jordan and some parts of bordering countries".

In the radar room, the lights are dim, while the radar screens shine, showing the map of Jordan, the different locations of the aircraft in air and at the QAIA. "The radar is kept at a certain room temperature in order to function accurately,

so the lighting is kept as low as possible," one of the radar controllers said. The radar is functional at a main frequency of 1285 megahertz.

When a plane is about to take off, the tower calls the approach control and gives the aircraft captain the permission for start and ATC clearance. The radar controller determines the line and terminal for the aircraft departure. This information is passed on from the radar centre to adjacent radar centres through direct telephone lines.

The QAIA radar centre has the most developed computerized radar. It is called Amman Aviation Regional Centre.

During busy hours at least three radar controllers and assistant flight planners are on duty. There are 50 employees working at the centre on shift bases. The radar controller guides the plane for four Km before landing if visibility is not clear or if pilots are landing at QAIA for the first time.

Mr. Mish'al said that procedures control is used if the radar is out of order or faulty. Flight controllers in this case depend entirely on reports from pilots in the air. The centre is at work for 24 hours, under continuous pressure and stress. "We guide more than 200 aircraft daily. And particularly after midnight, the stress is at its peak," a radar controller said. He added that during peak hours, the radar controller renders radar services to 30 aircraft during one hour. In



ATC controllers

cases of emergency such as engine failure, the radar controller detects the exact location of the aircraft, and guides it to a short way, giving it the priority for landing.

"The radar centre employs the most qualified and efficient people, who have experience and have undergone training programmes because any error could lead to a catastrophe," Mr. Mish'al said. He said that controllers assume complete responsibility for their work.

Three radar controllers interviewed by The Star were very proud of their job and showed complete responsibility for, and awareness of the importance of their work. But they all complained: "We work under very hard conditions: the dim lighting affects our eyes and mental, and we think we deserve a better treatment in terms of payment and facilities."

One of the controllers complained that RJ provides free tickets to controllers who work in other countries, but not to us here in Jordan. "I believe that, at least, we deserve an equal treatment."

Air-traffic control General Considerations

IF AIRCRAFT flew in a random fashion across the surface of the earth and within its atmosphere, the chances of collision would be remote. The greatest number of aircraft, however, fly on the most popular routes and converge on the most frequently used destinations.

With the growing popularity of air transport in the 1920s and 1930s, it became necessary to mark the most frequently used aircraft routes, first by aerial navigational lights at airfield ends and at strategic points on the ground beneath the intended routes. Later, with the introduction of radio aids, came rules to help aircraft traversing the same route to avoid one another, particularly at night or in conditions of low visibility.

An alerting service was provided to confirm aircraft arrivals and to initiate a search for overdue planes. Air-to-ground radio communication introduced such other services as up-to-date weather forecasts and warnings of major atmospheric disturbances.

During World War II, the need for international standards was recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organization at its 1944 Convention in Chicago. ICAO set up a Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control (RAC) Division to make recommendations for standards, practices and procedures for air-traffic control. This section produced an annex to the convention — Annex 11 — the title of which was later changed to "International

Standards and Recommended Practices — Air Traffic Services" to include other functions besides that of control.

Annex 11 defines the various types of airspace and procedures and gives recommendations for an Air Traffic Services (ATS) organization. It is the responsibility of each contracting state to implement, as it sees fit, these recommendations and to notify ICAO of deviations from them. Each state has sovereign rights above its own territory, and each determines which portion of that airspace will be provided with an air-traffic service and defines the various areas (geographically and by altitude) that will comprise the various types of controlled airspace.

Parts of the world where large stretches of airspace exist and over which no state has sovereign rights, such as the oceans, are allocated by ICAO to such states as are willing to provide a service for them.

There are naturally quite wide variations among states as to the degree of compliance with these published practices. The ICAO has to make careful compromise when deciding on standards. A standard involving the introduction of the latest, most sophisticated navigational aids, for example, might be implemented by the prosperous countries of the world, but if it is beyond the budgets of other countries its adoption as an international standard can have only limited value.

Encyclopaedia Britannica

E.J. Brill's First Encyclopaedia of Islam 1913-1936

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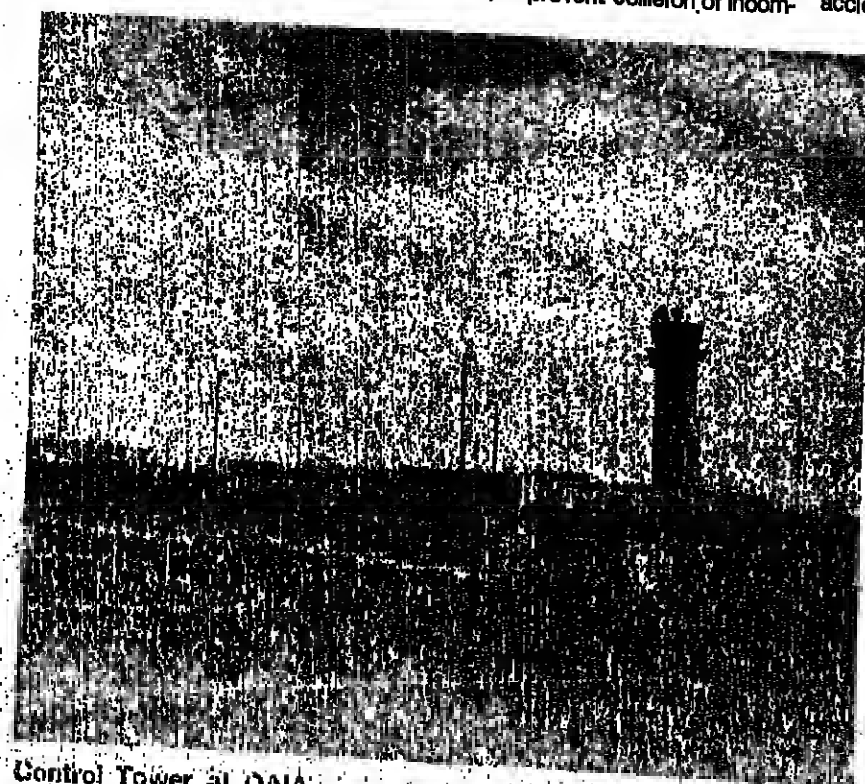
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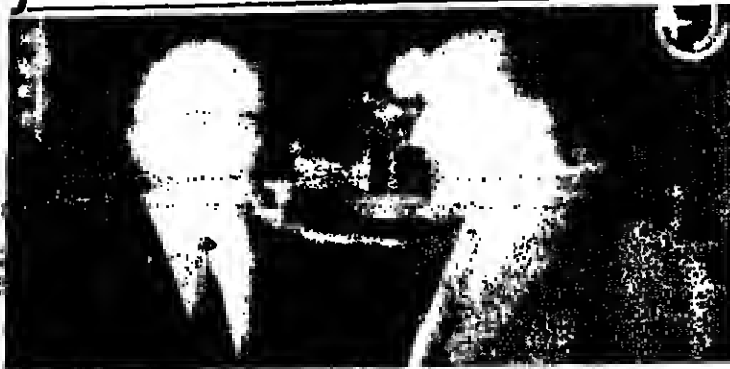


Control Tower at QAIA



The Radar Centre

jordan



His Majesty King Hussein meets with President Mitterrand in Paris

Agency dispatches

ON THE second leg of his European tour His Majesty King Hussein arrived in Paris Tuesday evening and was received upon arrival by the French Foreign Minister, Jean Bernard Raymond and a number of French officials. His Majesty and the accompanying delegation were accorded an official reception.

Later, His Majesty, received in his residence in Paris, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

The official talks between the Jordanian and French sides started at noon yesterday between King Hussein and President Francois Mitterrand. The two leaders discussed the peace process in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, the Lebanese crisis, and the important role the European countries can play in finding peaceful resolutions to the various conflicts in the region.

In a press conference which he held after meeting with the president, His Majesty criticized the American veto of a UN Security Council draft resolution on the situation in the occupied territories

and the Israeli actions against the Palestinian people. His Majesty said the American stand "gives us great pain." The attitude is not positive or constructive in the face of Israeli practices in the occupied territories and international consensus based upon international conceptions.

King Hussein added that the American position amounts to a tragedy in itself and might encourage inhuman Israeli practices in the occupied land. The decision, he said, will be negatively reflected on American credibility and the role it could play in the future.

In response to a question on the new American peace initiative King Hussein said that we are waiting for practical and effective measures to be taken by the United States, adding that "our position is clear. We call for negotiations for peace within the framework of an international peace conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict."

His Majesty said that the Palestinian uprising impels all parties to

King criticizes US veto

reconsider their stands, pointing to the similar views shared by Arabs on the one side, and France and the EEC countries on the other.

He explained that his current European tour aims at exploring the changing European reactions to recent developments in the Arab arena.

The third leg of His Majesty's tour will take him to the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and Luxembourg.

Early on Monday His Majesty King Hussein met with Pope John Paul II and conveyed to him the appreciation of the Arab and Muslim nations for his noble and far-sighted stance on current issues, especially the situation in the Middle East. King Hussein and the Pontiff discussed means of intensifying efforts to put an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The King stressed the importance of generating support for

the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East as the only way to bring a just and durable peace to the region. His Majesty noted that the peace negotiations should be based on Security Council Resolution 242 and 338 which call for an exchange of land for peace and a respect for the rights of all the peoples in the regions.

The Vatican said the Palestinian issue was a "question of international justice" and repeated its differences with Israel over the status of Jerusalem.

King Hussein had earlier met in Rome with Italian President Francesco Cossiga in the presence of the Chief of the Royal Court, Minister of the Court, Foreign Minister, and the Jordanian Ambassador to Italy. The meeting was also attended by the Deputy Italian Prime Minister, the Undersecretary of the Italian Foreign Minister and high-ranking Italian officials.

The two leaders discussed issues of mutual concern and the

outcome of the November Summit which reflected the consensus on the Middle East problem, Iran-Iraq war, and the Lebanese crisis.

The two leaders stressed the current situation in the occupied territories highlights the urgency of ending Israeli occupation of these territories through international peace conference be attended by all parties to conflict and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The official talks between Jordan and Italy started in Rome Tuesday between His Majesty King Hussein and Italian President Giovanni Cossiga. The King bid the Italian premier on the stance vis-a-vis the major issues of the region. Means of promoting bilateral relations between the two countries in all fields were discussed. The two sides agreed to exchange delegations to ways of enhancing economic and technical co-operation between them.

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

TUNIS — The "Ship of Return" carrying 120 Palestinians exiled from their homeland by the Israeli occupation authorities, will depart from Piraeus en route to Haifa next week in a symbolic voyage which is expected to make stops in Cyprus and other Mediterranean ports before reaching Palestine.

In a telephone interview with a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader in Tunis, Mr. Mahmoud Abbas said "the ship will sail from Piraeus (Greek port) on Sunday, February 10, carrying 120 exiled Palestinians, international personalities from the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Holland, Greece, and representatives of the World Council for Peace, the PLO Executive Committee member told The Star.

Abu Mazen also said that the made will be heavily represented on the ship, which will carry, among others, Sheikh Abdul-Hamid Al-Sayeh, Speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), who was the first to be expelled from Jerusalem by the occupation authorities, Anglican Bishop Elie

Khoury, President of Bir Zeit University Dr. Hanna Nasar, and Mr. Saïd Khallaf, among other Palestinian notables.

He assured The Star that the trip was not a propaganda gimmick, but was a political goal of exercising

'Ship of Return' to sail on symbolic voyage to Palestine

ing the right of return to Palestine.

"Our aim is to implement Security Council Resolution number 607, which deplored the Israeli deportation methods and called for the deportees' return," Abbas said.

"We took this decision to return exiles as an example of internal legitimacy, which is our right people."

He said that the ship's route not yet been determined, but what has been published, and a statement from the PLO issued within 24 hours.

Other sources in Tunis have said that the ship, whose was not disclosed, would be equipped with full facilities to representatives in their jobs of milting minute-by-minute news.

Speculations are rife on the ability of the ship reaching its destination, but it is definite the timing was chosen to coincide with the popular uprising in occupied territories, where as long as PLO figures, over 100 sons have lost their lives, 1 arrested, and over 200 injured. PLO source told The Star on day that the Israeli army broken the limbs of 180 men, children in the village of Haifa near Tulkarm, while at the time it had engaged in a battle with the women of the village, many of whom had injured.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Land planning The regional challenge

By Ahmad Shaker
Special to The Star

LACKING A well-defined directive for a better utilization of lands, the build-up is in a state of malfunction. Not only is the development in the geographical layout a problem, but the negative environmental effects, by which future growth is withheld, are as such.

In a study prepared by the Ministry of Planning, a national project has been introduced, which called for proper methods of land utilization within the framework of economic and social growth.

The study derived its implications from the national objective of fostering regional development planning. It contended that the processes of agricultural, environmental, topographical, industrial and water planning should be integrated within the national march toward regional planning.

Objectives

The project is aimed at consolidating the following functions: 1)

providing constant data on land utilization for future identification purposes; 2) adapting long-term plans to redirect development projects in the country; 3) founding a national body for the implementation of the project sectors; and 4) setting up a national and technical team that is able to absorb foreign technology and invest its instruments with a national content.

Parties concerned

The Ministry of Planning, stating that its role is to monitor the project as a whole in land utilization, recommended that the following bodies be of a crucial concern: the Ministries of Municipal Affairs, Agriculture, Industry and the Geographical Centre.

The Ministry claimed that the involvement of four ministries in the project created the proper requirements for the project's network. Moreover, the Geographical Centre, as prescribed in the study, is the body which is capable of providing the technical requirements for the project.

Benefits

The study outlined the following benefits which can be maximized from implementing the Project: 1) regulating and directing the spatial spread of economic and social activities, vis-a-vis the available land resource; 2) balancing out the resource base with the geographical layout; 3) monitoring the negative environmental effects and their impact on the economic and social growth; and 4) exporting Jordan's expertise in the land utilization technology to other neighbouring countries.

Three phases

The study introduced three phases for the implementation of the project, based on systematic data collection, outlined as follows: 1) conducting a comprehensive evaluation about the plans which already existed; 2) defining the requirements for the project and the parties concerned; and 3) following up on the new plans which are to be adopted and their impact on the country's development projects.

Safeway, part of the family

By a Star Staff Writer

WALKING BY the colossus on the Gerdens Road in bewilderment, people would never expect that such a structure would ever be a supermarket. But Safeway International, whose this spot to establish a supermarket chain for the owners, Petra Co. for Supply and International Trade, whose General Manager is Mr. Ibrahim Alul.

Safeway in Jordan is wholly-owned by a Jordanian Company, established under a management contract with Safeway International. The idea originated in 1984, when Mr. Telet Shelebi, chairman of the company, thought of introducing a Safeway supermarket for the Jordanian people.

According to Mr. Justo Fries, operations manager, the area of the retail sales facility is 5,800 square metres, with two floors offering between 15,000 to 20,000 items.

seven days a week, from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. Moreover, about 220 parking lots will be available at Safeway.

According to the company's policy, Safeway will sell everything possible to the Jordanian consumer, at low cost and guaranteed product satisfaction. With this wide ranging merchandise, said Mr. Fries, Jordanian buying habits are not meant to be changed. On the contrary, Safeway intends to reflect social habits and appeal to every Jordanian consumer. It will offer something different and unique. Furthermore, Safeway is intended to entertain the family and become a part of the community. "I have no doubt, that the corner where Safeway is located will be called the 'Safeway corner,'" said Mr. Fries.

To do this country a service, Safeway offers a surprise for the family as a whole. "If the family feels comfortable, then the goals

of Safeway are accomplished," said Mr. Fries.

Although Safeway will do almost everything the customer's way, the sanitation side of products outlay will be according to the company's policy; hygiene is a priority in the supermarket trade.

One important aspect of Safeway, is that, according to Mr. Fries, it is a shopping and a meeting place for everybody, and the price structure is designed to fit in every income level in the country. But will people be tempted to buy more with this range of 15 to 20 thousand items? Mr. Fries argued that the choice is there and the intelligent shopper will first be comfortable with his and especially "her" shopping budget.

"Second, there is nothing that cannot be returned to Safeway in case of dissatisfaction. So, choices are there, and the customer has to choose," said Mr. Fries.

Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



Dr Stranglove's recipe

THE INF treaty, signed by the two superpowers last December called for the elimination of intermediate-range Nuclear Forces. The agreement was hailed as a major step towards reestablishing the human race that it can find a way to cast aside the enigmatic horseman of the Apocalypse.

That treaty may have been prompted by both superpowers in order to achieve the internal path of military versus civilian expenditures. While the Soviets are busy rationalizing their economy with a set of new modernizing and deregulating measures, the Americans are taking a serious look into their budget and foreign trade deficits. Unless both countries ease their tensions and work on reconciling their views on regional issues, they will both continue to incur heavy military expenditures at the expense of their overall economic performance.

However, a serious researcher should not, in the absence of concrete information, discard the gloomy scenario. What if the INF missiles were removed because they have already become obsolete, and were replaced by more sophisticated multiple heads? What if the whole agreement boils down to a removal of atomic nuclear heads by more advanced space apparatuses? Then this would allow intermediate technology to become a European specialty.

How about Israel? Well under any of the two scenarios above, Israel would be exposed. In his keynote address to the Davos economic meeting on 30 January, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said that "...the nuclear option becomes viable for Israel when a conventional war degenerates into a prolonged war of attrition." He went on to say that "under the circumstances, there is no guarantee that an operation of this kind would not convince the superpowers to intervene."

The danger which could emanate from overlooking the hostile regional countries' ability to launch nuclear warfare does not give the world the assurance it needs. Those renegade atomic members may feel free to use them on a limited regional scale. What the INF treaty would then amount to is the delegation of authority to use intermediate range "atom" to lesser powers.

Is this a safer world or what? Or is Dr Stranglove, the strange handicapped scientist, holding the world by the neck asking why is it shouting?

Land Transport Co. signs agreement

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Co. signed an agreement with two international companies to purchase 150 trucks, on Tuesday 2 February 1988.

According to Engineer Jamil Ibrahim Ali, general manager, the JO 3,500,000 agreement, was signed with the Yugoslavian Co. for Trailers Equipment and the French Co. for Wagon equipment. The agreement was the result of a tender, for which 28 truck manufacturing companies competed, and the two Yugoslavian and French companies won the bid.

With the purchase of those 150 trucks, the company's fleet will reach 900 transport trucks between Jordan and Iraq. The company's production capacity is expected to increase as well, reaching 1,400,000 tonnes last year, and its total employees were 1,500 people, of which 94 per cent are Jordanians.

According to the signed agreement, the local manpower will be trained, in maintenance and operations, by a team of experts and technicians from the foreign companies, for a period of one year. The agreement also stipulates that the two companies offer technical assistance and spare facilities.



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PEUGEOT
United Automobiles Trading Co.
AMMAN KING HUSSEIN ST. PHONE: 665732

\$ Market News

A CONTINUOUS drop in the US leading index after the third consecutive month, along with lower money market rates, prompted the dollar to fall slightly above 188 Amman level.

Gold and silver were not affected by the weak dollar, but the price of gold fell slightly below 188 Amman level.

(Courtesy of the Amman level.)

Exchange		
JD rates		
US\$	344	348
STG	608	612
DMK	206	207
YEN	270	272
SFR	250	252
FFR	80.50	81.50
QFL	181	183
BFC	97.7	98.7
OKK	53.2	54.2
SEK	57	58
K.O.	1250	1260
S.R.	91.80	92.80
D.E.	93.8	94.8
OMANI	89.-	90.-
BHO	90.80	91.80

F.C.C., Amman

International BUSINESS Opportunities



AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of Jordanian companies, listed herebelow in order of their specialty. Interested firms may initiate direct contacts at the following addresses accordingly.

Series II

Plastic & Rubber

* Abu - Dehab Plastic Fact.
Tel: 775818 - 797169
Telex:
P.O. Box: 183884
Amman - Jordan

* Abu Dahab Plastic Co.
Tel: 770900
Telex: 21116
P.O. Box: 887
Amman - Jordan.

* Abu-Hamdan Synthetic Prods.
Inds. (F.G.)
Tel: 722081
Telex: 21184
P.O. Box: 19019
Amman - Jordan.

* Agri Poly ethylene Film Mfg.
Co.
(Dawood Co)
Tel: 822052-828020
Telex: 21889
P.O. Box 6010
Amman - Jordan.

* Al-Ahli Factory
Tel: 844705
Telex: 21829
P.O. Box: 8175
Amman - Jordan.

* Al-Amal Elastic Factory Co.
Tel: 824744
P.O. Box: 8109
Amman - Jordan.

* Alantit Plastic Fact. Co.
Tel: 838180
Telex: 21839
P.O. Box 102
Amman - Jordan.

* Arab Orp Irrigation Systems
Mfg. Co.
Tel: 722198/9-842883
Telex: 22422
P.O. Box: 5474
Amman - Jordan.

* Arab Foam Factory Co.
Tel: 891386
Telex: 21216
P.O. Box: 1388
Amman - Jordan.

* Arab Plastic Co.
Tel: 894889
Telex: 21731
Box: 340481
Amman - Jordan.

* Aslanian Plastic Co.
Tel: 842424
Telex:
P.O. Box: 6100
Amman - Jordan.

* Baghdad Modern Plastic Yarn
Factory
Tel: 836254, 693454
Telex: 21452
P.O. Box: 6154
Amman - Jordan.

* Al-Falast Industrial Co. Ltd.
Tel: 731913
Telex: 41425
P.O. Box: 183
Amman - Jordan.

* General Plastic Ind. Corp
Tel: 796972
Telex: 22051
P.O. Box: 3098
Amman - Jordan.

* Hisham Zablan Industrial &
Trade Est.
Tel: 823498, 823231
Telex: 21575 AZRAK JO
P.O. Box: 611727
Amman - Jordan.

* Jamil Sehouy & Broa. Co.
Tel: 630646, 623713
Telex: 22367
P.O. Box: 709
Amman - Jordan.

* Jaraleah and Manour Co. &
Ind. Co.
Tel: 825313
Telex: 21928
P.O. Box: 443
Amman - Jordan.

* Jerusalem Plastic Co.
Tel: 791929-791681
P.O. Box: 23478
Amman - Jordan.

* Jordan Greenhouses Mfg. Co.
Ltd.
Tel: 863218
Telex: 21316
P.O. Box 1027
Amman - Jordan.

* Jordan Modern Drip Irrigation
Systems
Tel: 782371
P.O. Box: 925933
Amman - Jordan.

* Jordan Ornament Co.
Tel: 817233, 810233
Telex: 23427 Osmatn-JO
P.O. Box: 35147
Amman - Jordan.

* Jordan Plastic Co.
Tel: 793144/5
Telex: 21712 JPC JO
P.O. Box: 2384
Amman - Jordan.

* Jordan Rubber Inds. Co.
Tel: 823339, 785057
Telex: 22239
P.O. Box: 240
Amman - Jordan.

* Jordan Star Plastic Factory
Tel: 893971
Telex:
P.O. Box: 340565
Amman - Jordan.

* Jordan Star Plastic Factory
Tel: 893971
Telex:
P.O. Box: 340565
Amman - Jordan.

P.O. Box: 58
Amman - Jordan.

* Kolaghaesi Foam &
Mattresses Fact. Co.
Tel: (09) 953811, 824802
Telex: 41425
Box: 7516
Amman - Jordan.

* Al-Ma'ani Industrial Est. Co.
Tel: 623147, (02) 232270
Telex: 51531
P.O. Box: 21
Irbid - Jordan.

* Al-Mimar Trading & Industrial
Est.
Tel: 866884, 841384, 661680
Telex: 21684
P.O. Box: 925457
Amman - Jordan.

* Mels Irrigation Co. Ltd.
Tel: 727209
Telex: 22406
P.O. Box: 922087
Amman - Jordan.

* Mouely & Co.
Tel: 796168
Telex:
P.O. Box 945
Amman - Jordan.

* An-Nasser Plastic Factory
Tel: 894882
Telex: 23655
P.O. Box: 12013
Amman - Jordan.

* Al-Tayaser Melamine &
Aluminum Factory
Tel: 731447
Telex: 22142
P.O. Box: 10023
Amman - Jordan.

* General Plastic Fact.
Tel: 892708, 894111
Telex: 23018 CPJ JO
P.O. Box: 17095
Amman - Jordan

* National Foam Fact.
Tel: 825583, 894326
Telex: 23347
P.O. Box: 64
Amman - Jordan.

* National Plastic Co.
Tel: 798107
Telex: 21355
P.O. Box: 2797
Amman - Jordan.

* National Plastic Footwear Mfg
Co.
Tel: 830353, 797184
Telex: 22022
P.O. Box: 1147
Amman - Jordan.

* Nuqul & Salem Co.
Tel: 841571
Telex: 21218
P.O. Box: 154
Amman - Jordan.

* Orient Plastic Co.
Tel: 894183, 892898
Telex: 23081
P.O. Box: 8489
Amman - Jordan.

* Petra Plastic Co.
Tel: 892792
Telex:
P.O. Box: 1497
Amman - Jordan.

* Philadelphia Plastic Factory
Tel: 877218
Telex:
P.O. Box: 1239
Amman - Jordan.

* Sultan Plastic Ind. Co.
Tel: (09) 986431, 98401
Telex: 4144
P.O. Box: 18147
Amman - Jordan.

* Technical Plastic Industries
Co.
Tel: 801416, 888419
Telex: 22051
P.O. Box: 8864
Amman - Jordan.

* The Jordan Tire Retreading
Co. Ltd. (Bandag)
Tel: 892218
Telex: 21271 Bustam-JO
P.O. Box: 18263
Amman - Jordan.

* The Plastic Materials Mfg. Co.
Tel: 841159
Telex: 22980
P.O. Box: 20
Amman - Jordan.

* United Jordann Electrcit Pipae
Mfg. Co.
Tel: 892264
Telex: 21615
P.O. Box: 1213
Amman - Jordan.

* United Plastic Co.
Tel: 794134, 778667
Telex: 21961
P.O. Box: 510449
Amman - Jordan.

* Al Khnnin Plastic Factory
Tel: 584531
P.O. Box: 297
Abu-Alonda - Jordan.

Gov. Bonds

AMMAN (Star) — The Amman Financial Market's Administrative Committee has recommended to the Minister of Finance that commission rates charged by brokers for handling government bonds, treasury bills and notes and corporate bonds be decreased from .003 to .001 per mille. The committee's recommendation, to become effective as of 1 February 1988, is aimed at encouraging the handling of bonds in the secondary market.

Iraqi offers

AMMAN (Star) — The following two importers wish to establish business contacts with Jordanian firms interested in business. They may initiate direct contacts at the following addresses.

1- Issa Shamma Office for Trading Agencies, Baghdad Banks St, Khan Al-Hadba, Baghdad, Bldg. second floor, room No. 6, Tel. 8894427

2- Jactor Office for Trading Agencies, P.O. Box 815, Baghdad, Iraq.

Special Service

Jordanian businessmen have been offered special discount rates at the following two hotels: Riyadh Palace Hotel, Tel. 4054444, Tel. 200312 and Baghdad Meridian Hotel, which offers a 20 per cent and 30 per cent discount for individual and group booking respectively. Tel. 8875041-9. Telex 213151-4.

Export Offer

The Commerce & Marketing Research Ltd. in Nigeria, has informed The Star of its requirement of the following products: 1) paraffin wax (candle grade); 2) petroleum jelly (white) vessels; 3) pharmaceuticals (s. drugs); 4) caustic soda and soda ash (for soap making); 6) other industrial chemicals.

Interested exporters in Jordan may directly write to the company at the following address: P.O. Box 1482, Surulere Lagos, Nigeria - West Africa.

Earnings rates

AMMAN (Star) — The Central Bank of Jordan has announced that the effective earnings rates on the handling of development bonds and treasury bills and notes are:

One month 4.25, three months 4.75, 6 months 5.25, nine months 5.75, one year 6.00, two years 6.25, three years 6.50, four years 6.75, five years 7.00, six years 7.25, seven years 7.50, eight years 7.75, nine years 8.00, ten years 8.25.

Profile
Alfa-Laval

Special to The Star

THE ALFA-LAVAL Group, the world's leaders in the field of separation and purification technology, has a long history of innovation and leadership in the field of industrial control and automation.

The Group comprises over 120 companies, more than 120 countries, and is one of the world's largest industrial enterprises. The Group's products are found in almost every industry, from food processing to chemical and pharmaceuticals.

Alfa-Laval's major products are 1) separators, 2) liquid continuous process systems, 3) liquid separation systems, 4) liquid filtration systems, 5) liquid sterilization systems, 6) liquid cooling systems, 7) liquid heating systems, 8) liquid mixing systems, 9) liquid pumping systems, 10) liquid storage systems.

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Spotlights on

AMMAN (Star) — Upon evaluating the value of Jordanian exports, on a sectoral basis, between 1986 and 1987, the following observations are hereby presented:

— Leather products: exports from this sector rose considerably in one year, from JD 674,502 in 1986 to about JD 2.5 million in 1987.

— Remedial products: exports decreased in 1986 by JD 1.2 million, from JD 17,278 in 1986 to JD 15,991 in 1987. It has been noted that major exports from this sector were to the US.

— Electrical and mineral industries: exports increased by 50 per cent in 1987 reaching JD 9,417,720, as compared with JD 6,281,046 in 1986. Major exports from this sector were to North America, Europe and Asia.

— Furniture, kitchenware and household goods: exports decreased slightly in 1987 reaching JD 3,330,260, as compared with JD 3,984,992 in 1986.

— Construction industry: exports decreased sharply in 1987, from JD 11.8 million in 1986 to JD 8.8 million in 1987.

— Printing, paper and office equipment: exports from this sector decreased from JD 2.5 million in 1986 to JD 1.8 million in 1987. The decrease in this sector's exports is not realistic, given the fact that a few printing institutions have started producing cardboard boxes which have been utilized in projects of the packaging sector.

— Food products: exports in 1987 increased by 30 per cent in 1987, from JD 8.8 million in 1986 to JD 11.4 million in 1987. As special trading partners with Jordan, as well as compared with JD 8.7 million.

— Woven materials: exports from this sector increased sharply in 1987, from JD 4.5 million in 1986 to JD 16.1 million in 1987. Jordan has witnessed major developments with regard to the textile sector, and is expected to enter the Middle East market.

— Packaging and wrapping: exports increased by 300 per cent in 1987, from JD 3.9 million in 1986 to JD 9.1 million in 1987.

— Agricultural industries: exports decreased during 1987, from JD 29.7 million in 1986 to JD 6.12 million in 1987.

— According to the geographical location of the Jordanian exports, the following is observed (in percentage terms): total exports (1987) JD 131,412,184.

— Saudi Arabia 14.88, North America 8.52, Asian countries 8.24, European countries 4.93, Egypt 4.31, Syria 2.87, Bahrain 1.88, UAE 1.88, Kuwait 1.49, North Yemen 1.18 and Jordan 0.94.

AMMAN (Star) — The Central Bank of Jordan has issued its instructions No. 210/87, which stipulated that, as prescribed by Article 10 of the Foreign Currency Regulation Law No. 95 for the year 1986, the following exchange rates are to be selected by banks for the purpose of commission calculations on currency permits and customs duties, as of 18 November 1987 until further notice (in Jordan Filis):

US \$342, Sterling £587, German mark 197, French franc 56, Swiss franc 239, 100 Italian lire 27, 100 Japanese yen 247, Netherlands guilder 175, Canadian \$260, 10 Spanish pesetas 28, Australian \$ 235.10, Belgian franc 94, Austrian schilling 27, Swedish krona 55, Norwegian krone 52, Cypriot pound 755, 100 Turkish lira 38, Iraqi dinar 105, Kuwaiti dinar 1222, Syrian lira 35, Saudi Rial 91, Danish krone 51, 10 Greek drachmas 25.

Mid-rates

AMMAN (Star) — The Central Bank of Jordan has issued its instructions No. 210/87, which stipulated that, as prescribed by Article 10 of the Foreign Currency Regulation Law No. 95 for the year 1986, the following exchange rates are to be selected by banks for the purpose of commission calculations on currency permits and customs duties, as of 18 November 1987 until further notice (in Jordan Filis):

US \$342, Sterling £587, German mark 197, French franc 56, Swiss franc 239, 100 Italian lire 27, 100 Japanese yen 247, Netherlands guilder 175, Canadian \$260, 10 Spanish pesetas 28, Australian \$ 235.10, Belgian franc 94, Austrian schilling 27, Swedish krona 55, Norwegian krone 52, Cypriot pound 755, 100 Turkish lira 38, Iraqi dinar 105, Kuwaiti dinar 1222, Syrian lira 35, Saudi Rial 91, Danish krone 51, 10 Greek drachmas 25.

EXCHANGE RATES

(Jordan Filis)

	Buy	Sell
SR	91.9	92.9
LBL	0.78	0.83
SRL	9.1	9.3
IRD	175	180
KWD	1245	1255
EGP	155	160
UED	92.6	93.6
QTR	94.5	95.5
OMR	890	900
BHD	910	920
\$	338.4	341.4
£	587.1	604
OEM	199.1	203.6
SFR	245.4	250.1
YEN	261.2	266.5
OFL	178.1	181
SKR	58.1	57.1
LIT	27.2	27.8
BLF	95.7	97.3

Source: Ad-Dustour daily, 2 February 1988.

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday 2 February 1988 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 3.760 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4.350 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5.400 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 4,940,000

Source: Youssef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Spot Metals

NEW YORK (AP) — Spot non-ferrous metal prices on 1 February 1988, were as follows:

Aluminum 87.00 cents per pound; Copper \$ 1.155-1.20 a pound; Lead 38 cents a pound; Zinc 48-47 cents a pound (delivered); Gold \$452.70 per troy ounce; Silver \$8.560 per troy ounce; Mercury \$360.00 - 385.00 per 78-pound flask; Platinum \$ 475.00 - 477.00 per troy ounce.

Licensed industries

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of licensed Jordanian industries by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, during 1987.

	Total	Total Capital JD
Leather	38	542,500
Remedial	2	950,000
Plastic & rubber	17	15,935,500
Chemical	10	882
Engineering	315	3,514,500
Furniture & kitchens	230	1,083,500
Construction	317	1,910,500
Printing & paper	19	1,083,000
Supply	135	2,800,000
Agricultural	1	120,000

Aqaba Port

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the allowed length of berths and drafts of Aqaba Port (courtesy of the Kavar and Sons Co., Red Sea Shipping):

Berth	Draft allowed in metres	Length of vessel in metres
No (1)	11	200
No (2)	10	180
No (3,4)	12.5	180
No (5,6)	10	180
No (7)	8	150
No (8,9)	5.8	130
Old Phosphate	11	—
New Phosphate	15	220
Containers	10	180
Ro-Ro	10	180

Length of berths:

Main berths include 12 berths with a total length of 2,050 metres for handling O/L, grain, phosphates and discharge lighters; — containers berth 540 metres; — passenger terminal and Yarmouk floating berth 150 metres; — combined berth 120 metres.

Interbank Spot Dollar Rates At London

	1.7575-85	(1.7550-80)
Britain	1.3808-16	(1.3810-20)
Switzerland	1244-1245	(1243-1244)
Italy	5.7025-55	(5.6990-7020)
France	1.8915-25	(1.8895-6905)
W. Germany	1.8915-25	(1.8911-91)
Netherlands	36.32-38	(35.29-33)
Belgium Con.	4.8750-4800	(4.8700-50)
Denmark	8.3925-75	(8.3875-3925)
Norway	8.0625-75	(8.0625-75)
Sweden	129.18-26	(129.05-15)
Japan	11.89-99	(11.88-90)
Austria	1.2780-70	(1.2750-88)
Canada	114.50-60	(114.58-88)
Spain	4.1080-80	(4.0715-45)
Finland	134.50-135.00	(133.70-134.00)
Greece		

DOLLAR - GOLD
London \$ rates

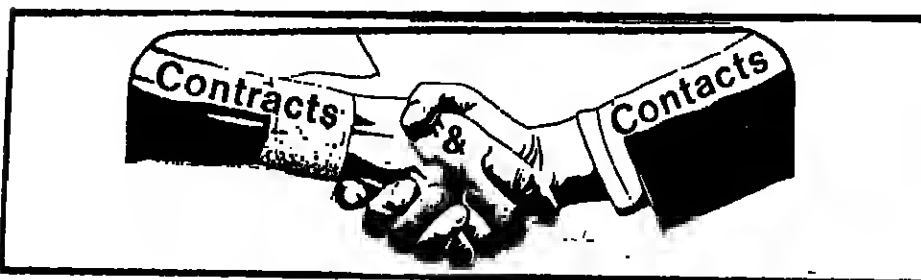
(AP)	Monday	Friday
1.288		1.288
£	1.7580	1.7710
DEM	1.8945	1.8780
SF	1.3813	1.3850
FF	5.7040	6.8495
DFL	1.9000	1.8826
LIT	1,245.125	1,234.75
CA\$	1.2785	1.282

In London the \$ closed on Monday at 129.23 yen and in Tokyo at 129.00 compared with 127.18 on Friday. Gold fell from \$480 in early January to \$450 on Monday.

GOLD

	453.00 bld	455.00
London	451.50 bld	458.00
Zurich	456.68 bld	458.82
Hong Kong		8.49
Silver in London		

Gold
of the golden days



JEA

TENDER NO. 4/88. Supply of metallic oils for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the JEA's Supplies Division for JD 5. Tender bond: JD 300. Closing date: 17 February 1988.

APC

TENDER NO. 4/88. Purchase of 10 reverse osmosis modules for the Arab Potash Co. Tender documents are available at the APC's offices/Shmashani for JD 10. Closing date: 20 February 1988.

GSD

TENDER NO. 12/88. Supply of galatine machines for vehicles' licences for the General Supplies Department. Tender documents are available at the GSD/Staff Street for JD 15. Closing date: 15 February 1988.

U.J.

SUB-TENDER NOS. 1/88, 2/88, 3/88 and 4/88. Supply of the following for the University of Jordan: 1) heating, cooling and hygiene equipment; 2) painting supplies; 3) woodcraft, ironmongery and upholstery supplies; 4) and electrical appliances. Tender documents are available at the U.J.'s Sub-Tenders Committee for JD 5. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value. Closing dates: 20, 22, 24 and 27 February 1988.

TENDER NOS. 8/88 and 7/88. Supply of 1) printing paper for the U.J.'s press, and 2) summer outfit for the U.J.'s employees. Tender documents are available at the University of Jordan / Central Tenders Committee for JD 5 each. Tender bond: 5 per cent of tender value. Closing date: 22 February 1988.

SUB-TENDER NO. 5/88. Supply of printing paper of the U.J.'s press. Tender documents are available at the U.J.'s sub-tender committee. Tender bond: 5 per cent of total value. Closing date: 15 February 1988.

MOE

TENDER NO. 71/M/87. Construction of additional classrooms at two schools.

TENDER NO. 72/M/87. Construction of additional classrooms at four schools. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Education/Engineering Affairs Directorate for JD 10 and 15 respectively. Closing date: 13 February 1988.

GTD

TENDER NO. 10/88. Construction of an extension for Metraq Hospital (2,838 sq. metres). Tender documents are available at the Government Tender Directorate for JD 100. Closing date: 20 February 1988.

CAA

TENDER NO. 1/88. Installation of aluminium windows for a V.I.P. entrance at Queen Aila International Airport. Tender documents are available at the Civil Aviation Authority for JD 10. Tender bond: JD 100. Closing date: 18 February 1988.

RSS

TENDER NO. 17/88. Purchase of electrical materials for the Royal Scientific Society. Tender documents are available at the RSS/Supplies Division for JD 5. Tender bond: 10 per cent of tender value. Closing date: 13 February 1988.

R.J.

TENDER NO. 8/88. Insurance coverage (all risks) on the Royal Jordanian's movable and immovable properties. Tender documents are available at the R.J.'s offices for JD 36. Tender bond: JD 10,000. Closing date: 15 February 1988.

CRC

SUPPLY, DELIVERY, installation and maintenance of 12 personal computers.

Tender documents are available at the Computer and Research Consultants (CRC) free. Tel. 681833. Closing date: 15 February 1988.

MOPW

AN ENGINEERING contest for an ideal governorate's building. Contest documents are available at the Ministry of Public Works. Closing date: 14 February 1988.

JGFC

TENDER NO. 17/88. Supply of transparent glass (various sizes & thicknesses) for the Jordan Glass Factories Co. Tender documents are available at the JGFC's offices in Jabal Al-Hussain (Firas Circle, Karam Centre Building). Closing date: 12 February 1988.

U.J.

TENDER NO. 8/88. Printing of the University of Jordan's news magazine. Tender documents are available at the U.J.'s Central Tenders Committee for JD 5. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 29 February 1988.

UNRWA

TENDER NO. 7/88. Supply of the following for the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA): 1) 800 cubic metres of Swedish sand (arriving Beqa'a camp); 2) 1,200 cubic metres of back-filling stones for side-walk overlay; 3) 1,000 cubic metres of mixed gravel (20-30 m.m.) free of properties. Tender documents are available at the Supply Division/Um-Alhailan or in the Shmashani Services Office. Closing date: 27 February 1988.

CCC

TENDER NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9/88. Supply of the following for the Civil Consumer Corp. (CCC): 1) liquid purgative; 2) school notebook, school supplies; 3) oil, light and white; 4) nuts; 5) shaving blades and machines (two); 6) canned beef-meat (300-350 grammes); and 7) margarine (2-2.5 kilograms). Tender documents are available at the Corp's Purchases Division Aln Ghazal for JD 5, 5, 10, 5, 10, 10 and 10 respectively. Closing dates: 14, 17, 21, 21, 24, 28 and 28 February 1988.

TENDER NO. 6187. Supply of 60,000 cubic metres of gravel (plait) of granite and basalt stone for the Aqaba Railway Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Ma'an Station's Tenders Committee or the Corp's Offices in Amman/Mehatta for JD 120. Closing date 8 March 1988.

Arab Currencies in New York \$ Rates

	Monday	Friday
Jordan Dinar	1.288	28.188
Egypt Pound	2.9940	2.9940
Egypt Pound	2.2000-2.2000	.4545
Kuwait Dinar	2.7819-2.7815	3.6210
Lebanon Pound	4.3500-4.3500	.00229
Saudi Riyal	3.7500-3.7500	.2887
U.A.E. Dirham	3.6730-3.6730	.2723
Source: First American Bank, New York		

Market down to JD three million

Slow handling, steady prices

By Resim Rahim
Star Financial Market Analyst

TRADING THIS week was not as eventful as the previous three weeks of Jan. whereas handling at an average position; thus, a typical feature of the market has been observed. Last week was unique in character, nevertheless, it was a record, as compared with weekly averages.

As a matter of fact, it is not only typical of Amman Financial Market, but also of other local or regional market, that the "December-January fever" is a six-week for corporate trading, and stock trading anchors back to normal to re-charge itself another rush.

The market position, for this week, Tuesday 26 January-Monday 1 February 1988, by almost 134 per cent with regard to the trading volume, and by 25 per cent and 10 per cent with regard to the number of shares and contracts respectively.

Out of the 82 trading companies, about 48 per cent gained in the price of shares per cent lost and about 15 per cent had no change in their share prices. Total entries reached 224 entries, classified by 88 for banks, 17 for insurance, 21 by bank and 118 entries by industrial companies.

This week a total of 2,832,870 shares was handled, at a total weekly volume of 3,054,375 divided among 3,071 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 810 per day. In the over-the-counter market, a total of 274,241 shares were handled; market value of JD 127, 681.

The shares of 82 companies were traded, classified into 19 banks, 6 insurance services and 28 industrials. Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors as follows:

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
This Week	13.071%	1.087%	2.299%	83.563%
Last Week	48.740%	1.210%	0.540%	51.510%

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 3,054,375), as follows:

This Week				
28.1.88	27.1.88	30.1.88	31.1.88	1.2.88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23.450%	28.939%	18.800%	18.175%	14.838%
Last Week				
10.784%	12.309%	12.724%	47.981%	18.222%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded out of 19 banks, 6 insurance, 9 services and 28 industrials, (share of sector, share of market in percentage terms respectively - Banks of Jordan 12.78%, 1.87% - Arab Bank Ltd 20.84%, 2.89% - Jordan F. 35.32%, 0.81% - Rafco Insurance 40.77%, 0.44% - Dar Al-Sha'ab 19.40%, 18.21% - Intermediate Petro-Chemicals 27.29%, 22.61% - Al-Eidin Indus 4.71%, 3.93% - Lima & Silicate Brick 7.28%, 8.07%.

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
26-1	8.118	.511	1.351	90.020
27-1	9.096	.592	4.491	85.821
30-1	11.152	1.354	2.888	84.808
31-1	18.891	2.084	.889	78.336
1-2	23.378	1.242	1.112	74.257

	Weekly Average
This Week	14.087%
Last Week	30.859%
Difference	- 18.772
Variance	(-18.772) + (-.499) + 1.324 + 15.947 = 0

Development Bonds

A total of 1,506 bonds were handled at a total trading volume of JD 15, 428, class as follows:

- maturity 1990 at 8 1/4% + margin per annum, five bonds for JD 50;
- maturity 1989 at 8 1/4% per annum, 900 bonds for JD 9,162;
- maturity 1991 at 8 1/2% + margin per annum, 400 bonds for JD 4,088;
- maturity 1992 at 8 1/2% per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,100;
- maturity 1995 at 8% per annum, 80 bonds for JD 800;
- maturity 1990 at 8 1/4% + margin per annum, 30 bonds for JD 303;
- maturity 1993 at 8 3/4% per annum, 10 bonds for JD 101.

\$ - £ Cousins

NEW YORK (AP) — Rarely quoted currencies, which are still members of the exchange family are herein quoted in U.S. \$ terms: Brazil Cruzeiro .0123; Colombian Peso .0071; Chile Peso .0041; Ecuador Sucre .00387; India Rupee .0761; Indonesia Rupiah .0004; Ireland Punt 1.5735; Mexico Peso .000438; New Zealand \$.8840; Pakistan Rupee .0371; Peru Inti .0303; Philippines \$.0479; Portugal Escudo .007244; Singapore \$.0327; Yugoslavia Dinar .000791.

Source: First American Bank, 1 February 1988 (New York-ap).



VESSELS ARRIVING AQABA PORT

Under Amin Kawar & Sons Co.
Red Sea Shipping Agency

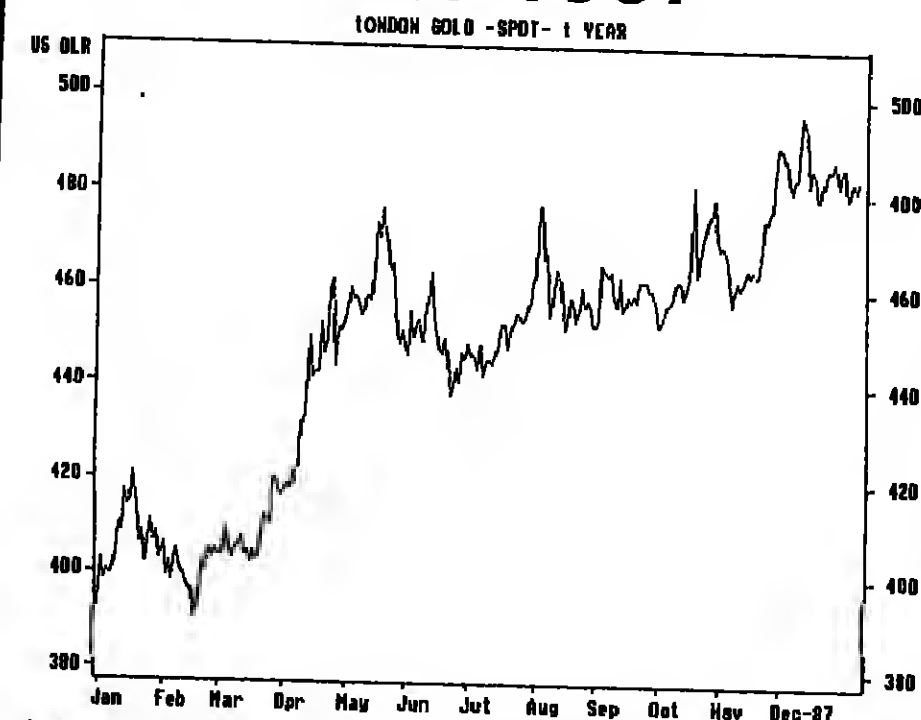
SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A) ROMANIA (CONV.)	NAVROM	CURTEA DE ARGES	31/1/88
B) BLACK SEA (RO-RO)	SOP	KR. KORSKOV K. KARA KARAEV	1/2/88 31/1/88
C) AUSTRALIA (CONT. + RO-RO)	BALTIC	SKZALK AGORS	3/3/88 28/3/88
D) YUGOSLAVIA + MITO (RO-RO + CONV.)	JAORANSKA	KAIROS A. TRAVER V2	15/2/88 9/2/88
E) FAR EAST (CONV. + CONT.)	PIL	KOTA MAJU KOTA RAJA KOTA SEGAR KOTA WRAMA KOTA NAGA	2/2/88 7/2/88 20/2/88 27/2/88 7/3/88
F) GOR + NORTH CONTENTIN + VALENCIA EUROPE	O.S.R.	VOGTLANO F.K.S. JAEHN HALBERSTAOT KOELPINSEE	26/1/88 1/2/88 14/2/88 12/3/88
G) EUROPE (RO-RO)	HUAL	HUAL TROTTER HUAL TRICER HUAL TRIBUTE HUAL TRAPPER	4/2/88 15/2/88 7/3/88 19/3/88
H) EASTERN EUROPE (CONV. + CONT.)	POL	ZYGMUNT AUGUST ZYGMUNT WAZA ZYGMUNT STARY	8/2/88 10/2/88 28/2/88

Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the 82 trading companies at the Amman Financial Market for the five-day week, Tuesday 26 January 1988 - Monday 1 February 1988, listed herebelow in the following order: 1- 30; companies which gained in their price of shares, 31 - 53; companies which lost, and 54 - 82 companies which had no change in the price of their shares:

	Opening	Closing
1- Jordan-Kuwait Bank	28.1.1988	12.1988
2- National Fin. Invest.	1.670	1.720
3- Cairo/Amman Bank	1.510	1.520
4- Petra Bank	25.500	27.000
5- Jordan Finance House	2.050	2.100
6- Jordan Fin. & Invest. 50%	1.900	1.920
7- Develop. Fin. Fact. & Invest.	0.800	0.830
8- Arab Investment Bank	2.050	2.100
9- Industrial Development Bank	1.270	1.280
10- Jordan Islamic Bank	1.820	1.830
11- Rafco Insurance	1.100	1.210
12- Arab Int'l Ins. Union	0.960	0.980
13- Ors Al-Sha'ab Press	0.390	0.410
14- National Shipping Lines	0.800	0.810
15- Irbid District Electricity	0.650	0.660
16- Petra Projects	0.610	0.620
17- Live Stock/Poultry	0.710	0.720
18- Arab Aluminium	1.880	1.900
19- Arab Pharmaceutical	2.080	2.090
20- Agro-Industrial Trading	1.330	1.340
21- National Steel	2.870	2.880
22- Ors Al-Osma	1.840	1.850
23- Intermediate Petro-chemicals	1.410	1.440
24- Jordan Glass Fac.	1.010	1.070
25- Lima & Silicate Brick	0.200	0.240
26- Chemical Industries	1.370	1.440
27- Jordan Cement Fac.	1.000	1.010
28- Jordan Petroleum Ref.	7.080	7.090
29- Jordan Dairy	0.880	1.010
30- Jordan Porcelain	1.040	1.080
31- Orco Invest.	0.480	0.450
32- Scarco Invest.	0.430	0.420
33- National Portfolio	0.780	0.770
34- Bank of Jordan	15.300	15.280
35- Arab Bank Ltd.	122.500	122.250
36- Jordan Gulf Bank	1.200	1.140
37- Credit & Finance	0.860	0.850
38- Jordan-French Insurance	8.480	8.300
39- Universal Insurance	0.770	0.740
40- Arab Gulf Insurance	1.010	0.920
41- Jordan Electricity	1.470	1.480
42- Jordan Press/Al-Rei	3.800	3.850
43- General Invest.	1.300	1.250
44- Arab Paper Mfg.	0.340	0.300
45- Paper & Cardboard	2.900	2.870
46- Universal Chemical	1.800	1.760
47- Als-Eidin Industries	1.330	1.310
48- Spinning & Weaving	0.980	0.940
49- Wood Industries Jwico	1.180	1.170
50- Jordan Sulpho-Chemicals	3.230	3.150
51- Jordan Rockwool	0.880	0.870
52- Arab Chemicals Oostergants	4.850	4.810
53- Wood Industries	0.730	0.700
54- Housing Bank	1.580	1.580
55- Jordan National Bank	2.420	2.420
56- Al-Ahli National Insurance	1.250	1.250
57- Jordan-Gulf Real Estate	0.320	0.320
58- Ind. & Matches Jimco	0.780	0.780
59- Cable & Wire	0.970	0.970
60- Jordan Pipes	1.140	1.140
61- National Industries	0.500	0.500
62- Jordan Tanning	1.900	1.900

Gold of 1987



AS WE are about to embark on another era of "gold trading", the golden rule to remember that gold existed for centuries with the dawn of civilization. No one can tell how many people have lost and won from gold... they were gone with wind of gold... gold stood still and shouldered its way into humanity... You can't say that gold is a "losing deal", nor can we allege that it is the only "profiting deal". Nonetheless, as you ensure yourself of another promise of your life, gold has always meant a promising deal for our money... you go away, we all do... and gold stays as it always has.

The graph exhibits the position of gold in the London spot market, by courtesy of the F.C.C. Amman, as quoted in US\$ between January and December 1987.

EURO - DEPOSIT RATES

	\$	DM	FF	DFL	LIT	SF	Yen	£
1 M	6 3/4	3 3/8	7 1/2	3 15/16	10 1/4	1 1/18	3 7/8	8 1/2
2 M	8 3/4	3 3/8	7 3/4	4 1/16	10 3/8	1 1/18	4.00	9.00
3 M	5 3/4	3 1/4	8.00	4 1/16	10 1/2	1 13/16	4.00	9 1/8
6 M	8 13/16	3 5/16	8 3/8	4 1/4	10 1/2	2 7/16	4 1/16	9 3/16
9 M	7.00	3 7/16	8 7/16	4 5/16	10 1/2	2 3/4	4 1/16	9 1/4
1 Year	7 3/16	3 1/2	8 9/16	4 3/8	10 3/4	2 5/16	4 1/8	9 7/16
2 Years	7 3/4	3 7/8			10 3/8			9 7/16
3 Years	8.00	4 1/2						9 9/16
4 Years	8 1/4	5.00						
5 Years	8 3/8	5 3/8						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. Amman

Hong Kong

GOLD - DOLLAR

HONG KONG (AP) — Gold in Hong Kong rose the equivalent of U.S. \$ 2.44 an ounce on 2 February 1988 to close at U.S. \$ 458.10 compared to U.S. \$ 458.88 on 31 January 1988. The U.S. \$ closed at 7.7835 Hong Kong \$ on 2 February compared to 7.7920 on 31 January. Gold of 99.9 fineness per troy ounce in the U.S. \$ 459.10. Bid is based on dealer buying gold at 4257.00 Hong Kong \$ per troy ounce and dealer buying - dealer selling U.S. \$ at 7.778-7.791 Hong Kong \$.

Tokyo Exchange

TOKYO (AP) — The U.S. dollar edged down a fraction against the Japanese yen in Tokyo trading Tuesday, and stocks slipped slightly too as investors retreated to the sidelines.

The dollar closed at 128.90 yen, down 0.10 yen from the close of 129.00 yen on Monday, when the U.S. currency shot up 1.82 yen. It opened Tuesday at 128.70 yen.

On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the market's leading indicator, the 225-Isuzu Nikkei Stock Average, which gained 131.9 points Monday, closed 60.11 points, or 0.25 per cent, lower at 23,872.21.

وزارة الأشغال العامة
دائرة العطاءات الحكومية
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE

ADVERTISEMENT Central Tender No. 7/88 (Amman - Naur - Dead Sea Road: Section 4)

Contractors who have been prequalified for the construction of this project are invited to collect tender documents, starting Jan. 31, 1988 according to the following conditions:

- Scope of work:
The project consists of 12.0 km. four-lane road, starting at Adassiah village passing Yarmouk junction with a separate grade interchange, and continuing to Kefrein intersection, together with 5 km. branch road connecting to Kefrein.
- The project is financed by a USAID grant.
- Cost of the first copy of tender documents is JD 500. No refunda will be made.
- Cost of the second copy of documents is JD 200.
- Last date for purchase of documents is Feb. 17, 1988.
- Pre-tender meeting will be held at the Ministry of Public Works on Sunday, Feb. 10, 1988.
- Tenders should be submitted before 1:30 p.m. of Sat., Feb. 27, 1988 at the Government Tenders Directorate in Amman.

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee
Director, Government Tenders Directorate



Beirut — Searching — A Syrian soldier searches the bag of a Palestinian woman as she enters the war-ravaged Chatilla refugee camp, a day after Shi'ite Muslim militiamen withdrew from the shanty town's surroundings ending a three-year old siege.



Gaza — pleading with envoy — Palestinian women try to communicate with apacial UN Envoy Marrack Goulding in car to plead on behalf of imprisoned loved ones, during Goulding's fact-finding mission.



Karechi, Pakistan — Anti-Israel Rally — Pakistan's opposition religious party Jamat-e-Islami workers held a protest rally in Karechi to protest against the Israeli policies in the Occupied Gaza Strip.



London, United States Senator Joseph Biden arrives at the House of Commons for a courtesy call on Britain's Labour Party and Opposition Leader Neil Kinnock, insisting he had not stolen the British politician's words, using theme of one of Kinnock's speeches as his own.

News in pictures



Saint Germain, France — Negotiating Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, left, is seated at a negotiation table with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen, right.



Ramallah — Breaking shops open — Israeli troops use crowbars to force open shops in Ramallah as commercial strike continues after weeks of unrest in the occupied territories.

STAR FEATURES

books books books books books books books books books books books books books books books books books books books



Shirley MacLaine

By Marianna Nacur
Special to The Star

SHIRLEY MACLAINE'S book, "Out on a limb," is an account of people and events in her life which led her

to undertake a quest of self-discovery. The author of two previous books describing her far-flung travels and her show business career, MacLaine now takes a deep and probing look into the nature of spirituality in general, and proceeds to a more intense self-examination.

The catalyst of MacLaine's spiritual trek is her affair with a British politician, Gerry. As she trots the globe in pursuit of various trysts with Gerry, she is torn between the guilt of being the "other woman" in the life of this married man, and her

phenomena and the corresponding spiritual literature, MacLaine does a very good job in summarizing this information. She gives publicly to well-respected psychics such as Edgar Cayce and Jane Roberts. MacLaine is certainly articulate and dedicated to the subject as she researches the material thoroughly.

Probably the single-most important aspect of this book is that MacLaine illuminates the vast sources of information on the spirituality of men, much of which would be considered heresy in

somewhat paradoxical is her ultimate discovery that what the world needs now is more of the age-old, homespun virtues of faith, hope and love. Like Dorothy in the "Wizard of Oz," MacLaine finds that she was already in possession of these powers, but was not utilizing them.

In all fairness to readers, something must be said about the inherent deceptiveness of some of MacLaine's experiences. The unsophisticated reader may be overly drawn to the glamorous razzle-dazzle of MacLaine's short cuts to heightened awareness: psychics channeling spirits in trances and out-of-body experiences. Experts in the field are acutely aware of the negative psychological effects of ignorant dabble with such forces. Mystic experiences can be disasters if mishandled. Gutting "out on a limb" does not present the same problem as getting back in does.

MacLaine's book will be appreciated by open-minded readers. Whether or not the reader finds more fiction than fact, MacLaine unquestionably lives up to her promise of taking her audience "out on a limb."

"Out on a limb" by Shirley MacLaine, Bantam Books, New York, 1984.

Out on a limb

compelling need to be with him despite the consequences.

Through a psychic channeling with one of her spiritual "guides" (a.k.a. angels), MacLaine discovers that reincarnation is the source of her complex relationship with Gerry. She reads volumes of material on the subject of man's spiritual nature, and culminates her directed study by taking a field trip to Peru both in and out of her body. She then accepts her destiny to become a "teacher" of the spiritual movement.

For a brief historical perspective on the development of psychic

orthodox religions. Whether or not we accept her experience as truth, we can accept the premise that our spiritual selves are important and cannot be expected to grow without introspection. The book's primo importance lies in the exposure to ideas.

Readers will certainly respect MacLaine's honest impetus for self-quest as she trumpets forth her personal unhappiness in childhood with an alcoholic father and a frustrated mother; her divorce and subsequent loss of her daughter to a foreign culture; and her guilt-ridden relationship with Gerry. What is

By Maggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — The seemingly interminable cycle of "perestroika," or restructuring, of the Soviet Union will not be understood by the outsider without a serious look into the Soviet system.

Or, better still, at least a glimpse of the mind of the man behind it all, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Never before has our home on earth been exposed to such great political and physical stresses," says Gorbachev in what in fact is a collection of his speeches and writings put together by a London publisher.

"Never before," he asserts, "has men expected so much tribute from nature, and never before has he been so vulnerable to the forces he himself has created."

The observation is striking particularly since the Soviet leader himself seems to feel the pressure of forces released by "glasnost," or his policy of openness in

a staunchly traditionalist society.

The Gorbachev collection, entitled "Socialism, Peace and Democracy," it must be said, is not for the uninitiated, which makes it heavy reading and, for the lay reader, a difficult job of gleaming policy from rhetoric.

Gorbachev by Gorbachev and others

But, as officially sponsored books go, it is useful reading and a handy reference work for students of the Soviet Union.

Although most of the key speeches made by Gorbachev from 1984, before he became party leader to the recent months have been included, the book obviously does not contain his keynote remarks recently in Moscow, in which Gorbachev denounced Ste-

ssorted speeches that show the development of his thoughts on "glasnost" and "perestroika."

Anyone looking for independent opinion on the Gorbachev phenomenon must still refer to two earlier books, "Gorbachev" by Zhores Medvedev and "Gorbachev: The Path to Power" by the West German journalist and scholar Christian Schmidt-Heuer.

Medvedev, an eminent scientist



Gorbachev writes

cel systems."

"Gorbachev will almost certainly use his power and influence more wisely than Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev did." But Gorbachev's popularity, Medvedev observed, is the product of a liberal or democratic society, "not to be confused with a cult."

"Popular leaders are those who try to fulfill the aspirations of their people and they are remembered with gratitude," Medvedev wrote, warning that it may be a "mistake to expect too much from Gorbachev."

The past few weeks of Soviet developments showed that Gorbachev was up against heavy odds not only in the attempt to reform the outmoded Soviet system but also within the ruling elite.

In order to succeed, in Medvedev's view, "he needs to share his decision-making power not only with his Kremlin colleagues, but with his people as well. If he does that, he will change from being the ruler to being the leader."

PAULINE CUTTING CHILDREN OF THE SIEGE

"We will stay with the people of the camp until the danger is over. We will remain with them - to live or die with them"

By David Godolphin
Special to The Star

"I REMINDED myself that I had not come to Lebanon expecting it

to be all jolly fun," writes Pauline Cutting of her first week as a volunteer surgeon in the Helis Hospital inside Beirut's Bourj al-Brajneh camp, home to 20,000 Palestinian refugees, many crowded 13 to 13 or a small room with shattered windows and a bare-earth floor.

Fun it certainly wasn't, operating in damp basement theatres that were not totally bombproof, using equipment that was only crudely sterilized and dressings that were sometimes secondhand. Outside the hospital lay the filth and squalor of the camp, and the constant feeling of being "in somebody's gunshots."

Most of Dr. Cutting's patients were victims of sniper bullets or bomb blasts, but there were also limbs broken in wrecked houses and crested alleyways and diseases associated with poor sanitation, malnutrition and shell-shock. Many of the injured were women and children, some like 7-year-old Bilal and 8-year-old Samir, later

brought to England for remedial treatment) destined to be crippled for life.

A few were transported through checkpoints to hospitals with better facilities outside the camp, although others died through being denied this access. Some, despite the limited facilities at Cutting's disposal, survived; some did not. Some died during or after her desperate attempts to place them back together.

Her 18 months in Bourj al-Brajneh, here condensed to 200 harrowing pages, culminated in a 183-day siege, with the refugees reduced to eating grease and mullas and even pets and rats. Mid-way through the siege "a Christmas dinner I shall never forget" was spaghetti made from Spam and a plastic bottle of homebrewed wine. Even when the siege was partially

lifted, Amet snipers were apt to shoot the women going out of the camp to buy food.

For all the rigours and deprivations and the heartbreak of seeing so many patients suffer and die, Cutting recounts moments of joy in the companionship of her fellow volunteers, in the generosity of the beleaguered Palestinian and in the sheer triumph of endurance over adversity. She became deeply involved in the lives of the

Children of the Siege

"The Palestinians are a problem the world wishes did not exist," observes Pauline's friend, who was in Sabra during the 1982 genocidal massacre of the inhabitants of Sabra and Chatila camps by the Christian-Phalangist militia under the compliant gaze of occupying Israeli soldiers. To a doctor such slaughter, or the random shelling and sniper attacks by the self-styled "freedom fighters" of Shi'ite Amal, all seem equally senseless. It is senseless.

Pauline Cutting does not come up with answers - can anyone? - but she has done the Palestinian Cause an incalculable service, not only by her dedication, at considerable personal risk, to the practice of her craft, but also by being prepared to stand up under fire and plead for an end to the killing.

"Children of the Siege" is a testament at once to the utility of war, the frailty of peace, the fragility of human life and the extraordinary indomitability of the human spirit.

health

Say yes to breast feeding



Breast-feeding — so much more than food for your baby

By Lame Kilani
Special to The Star

WHILE THE west has been going back to breastfeeding, unfortunately here in Jordan the number of women breastfeeding is still declining. To a lot of women the bottle represents a modern and scientific way of nourishing their babies, instead of the primitive breast method that the mothers and grandmothers used.

It is very important to realize how vital it is that you do breastfeed your baby for his sake as well as yours. Breastfeeding is much more than just a means of applying nourishment to your baby. It is a form of mothering that brings happiness and security to you and to your infant and helps him to reach his full physical, mental and emotional potential.

For you breastfeeding is the natural conclusion to pregnancy and delivery and it brings you the mother nearer and dearer to your baby. Thus your baby will grow up to be outgoing, happy, warm, friendly and healthy, which goes to show that his emotional needs were fulfilled as an infant, while nursing on your warm soft breast instead of the cold and clinical bottle.

Breastfeeding has several very important advantages for your baby. Breast milk is one hundred per cent suitable, constantly available at the correct temperature, and is unlikely to get contaminated with dirty water while you are preparing the formula, so that breastfed babies are far less likely to suffer from gastro-enteritis (a serious condition in young babies).

Wholly breastfed babies do not become chubby as infants because more of their weight is muscle, vital body tissue and bone, and statistics show that they are less likely to become obese as adults.

Furthermore it solves the reducing problem for you (the mother) by promoting normal involution of the uterus.

Breast milk also contains more vitamin C, E, B and linoleic acid than cows' milk. It has less sodium which means better health throughout life. Calcium is absorbed more efficiently from breast milk, than from any formula, which means that breastfed babies have much better bone development. They must also work harder for their meals; thus they exercise their facial muscles and develop them more than do bottle-fed babies.

Hundreds of studies have shown that breastfed infants are far healthier than formula fed ones. A classic study in the United Kingdom involving 20,000 infants under one year of age showed that bottle-fed babies suffered twice as many infections as did the breast-fed ones; and 10 times more of them died. Of the infants who suffered acute infections, 87.6 per cent had been bottle fed and only 3.3 per cent breastfed.

Another study of the Canadian Inuit population concluded that infants who had been breastfed for at least one year had one eighth the incidence of chronic otitis media (middle ear infection) than bottle-fed babies. Cof death (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome) which takes the lives of thousands of babies each year, occurs less in babies who are breastfed. All this, because breast milk contains the antibodies previously mentioned which means that immunity to your baby is served at every feeding.

Another advantage for breastfeeding is that allergies like asthma, eczema and hay fever rarely develop in children who have been wholly nursed for six months or longer. One study of 1,337 allergic children showed that the shorter the time the baby was nursed, the

higher the incidence of allergies. For example, eczemas caused by allergies are found to be four times as frequent in babies who have never been breastfed as in those even partially breastfed.

Guidelines on breastfeeding

The time for you to make up your mind is while you are still pregnant, and not when you have a crying baby in your arms.

Put your baby on your breast immediately after the birth, even while you are still in the delivery room. Tell your obstetrician about your wish before you deliver. The more your baby nurses, the greater is your milk supply; for sucking is essential for stimulating the milk flow.

Do not give your baby any glucose water while in the hospital. The colostrum you secrete in the first few days before the milk comes is a nutritional powerhouse. It contains about three times more protein than breast milk secreted later. It has less sugar and much less fat than mature human milk. Colostrum has higher concentrations of ash, sodium, potassium and chloride than mature human milk. The globulin content is also high. Human colostrum is a rich source of antibodies as well. Colostrum is an added gift to your baby's health even if you do not plan on nursing further.

Put your baby on a "demand" schedule and feed him whenever he is hungry. Do not worry if after the first few days your milk appears to be thin and watery, for except for colostrum and the first milk flow, good breast milk is always thin. The amount of vitamin B2 it contains gives it the blue colour. Do not expect your baby to gain a lot of weight straightaway, for the breastfed baby does gain more slowly, but this is normal and healthy. If your diet is good, your milk quality will be excellent.

Your diet during breastfeeding

To increase your milk supply, try taking yeast tablets sold in pharmacies here in Jordan. Take 2 tablets after each meal. Increase your protein, unsaturated fats, minerals and vitamins in order to supply your baby with them.

Eat a lot of yoghurt, and spinach to supply vitamin K in your milk. Eat liver and eggs for their iron content. Your caloric requirements are higher than during pregnancy, so eat 500 to 1000 more calories, 60 grams more protein, and liver as much as you can tolerate. Drink around 3 litres a day of fluids including a litre or more fresh whole milk.

Continuing taking the vitamin supplements that you have been taking while you were pregnant, which include the vitamins C, A, E, and B, calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium, zinc, copper, and cobalt. Do not eat junk food to get the extra calories needed. Have more whole-grain bread and butter with meals, or put a dish of unsalted nuts within easy reach and munch them as you do your house-work. Add cheese with an apple or banana to your mid-meals.

Ample rest is absolutely essential, so keep your cooking simple, and try to relax before feeding to let all the tension go.

Continue nursing your baby as long as you and your baby both enjoy it. A week is better than none; the ideal is to allow your baby to wean himself, which may be when he is around a year old.

The advantages of breastfeeding are too numerous to be lightly passed over. Our country needs more happy, stable, healthier children and more contented mothers. So, when the time comes, do say yes to breastfeeding.

Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

'Wife of an Important Person'

THE ARABIC film "Zawjat Rajul Moham" (Wife of an Important Person), shown in town this week is a very special film that is truly one of the outstanding productions of Egyptian cinema. Directed by the talented Mohammed Khen, the film adds yet another brilliant mark to the filmmaker's repertoire of highly distinguished works.

A viewer, however, needs to be well versed in the details of a certain era in Egyptian modern history to be able to appreciate all the references and innuendoes made in the film, a knowledge that makes it an enriching experience of more than one level.

Based on real-life events (both the private and the public ones), the film is written by the perceptive script writer and journalist Ra'ouf Tewfik. Written with precision and insight the film both portrays and analyses the social and political situations of the country as they affect the lives of the two main characters — two memorable performances representing two people who are so very typical yet remain so very individual.

Mervat Amin most unaffectedly performs the role of the docile, idealistic and very romantic wife — whereas the important man is Ahmad Zaki, ruthless, egotistic and totally dedicated to advancing his career as a high-ranking official in the "Intelligence" at a time when the police state was in full power. This is a performance in which the usually very competent actor surpasses himself.

If it is the stark contrast between the two main characters that gives the film its main impact, a contrast that is more sensitively expressed through the camera in meticulous planned shots with every detail having a special significance, denoting the separate paths of the ill-matched couple, till they reach the tragic end.

But the contrast in the film is not merely that of character or natural temperament. The collision runs much deeper to represent two decades, two historical eras with different lines of thought, policy and hopes. Although the film spans a life and thought in Egypt in the seventies (a decade that brought about the rise and fall of the "important person"), the film nostalgically reminisces about the euphoric aches, the decade to which the wife still belongs emotionally, an era when idealism was at its peak with national aims, patriotism and romance the norm of the day.

The epitome of that era was the phenomenally popular singer Abdel Halim Hefaz known as the "Nightingale", whose songs embodied the hopes and aspirations not only of every-ayed romantic teen age girls, but those of a whole nation seeking the dignity of the common man. It is therefore of primary significance that "The Wife of an Important Person" (both the film and the lady herself) is actually "dedicated" to the voice and times of Abdel Halim Hefaz. The whole film is in fact a deeply-felt and artistically expressed elegy to a nightingale, and a sad poem to a mammoth of a bygone age.

Recent film releases

Batteries Not Included (PG) Huma Cronyn — Toy-like living saucers as a harassed building tenants. Inspired fantasy (Good).

Broadcast News (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news ego (Great).

Eddie Murphy Raw (R) Eddie Murphy — Film version of Murphy's stand-up comedy act. Much profanity and woman bashing (Fair).

Empire of the Sun (PG) Christian Bale — Epic account of plucky boy who survives a World War II Japanese Prison Camp (Good).

Fatal Attraction (R) Michael Douglas — Crackerjack thriller

of man caught in threatening extra-marital affair (Good). For Kaapa (PG-13) Molly Ringwald — Poor script spoils drama about teen pregnancy and motherhood (Fair).

Good Morning, Vietnam Robin Williams — Williams' best as iconoclastic radio jockey in Saigon (Good).

The Last Emperor (PG) John Lone — Beautifully filmed sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually excellent (Great).

Leonard Part 6 (PG) Bill Coe — Spy spoof aimed at children has plucky boy who survives a Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about Italian-American family problems of romance (Good)

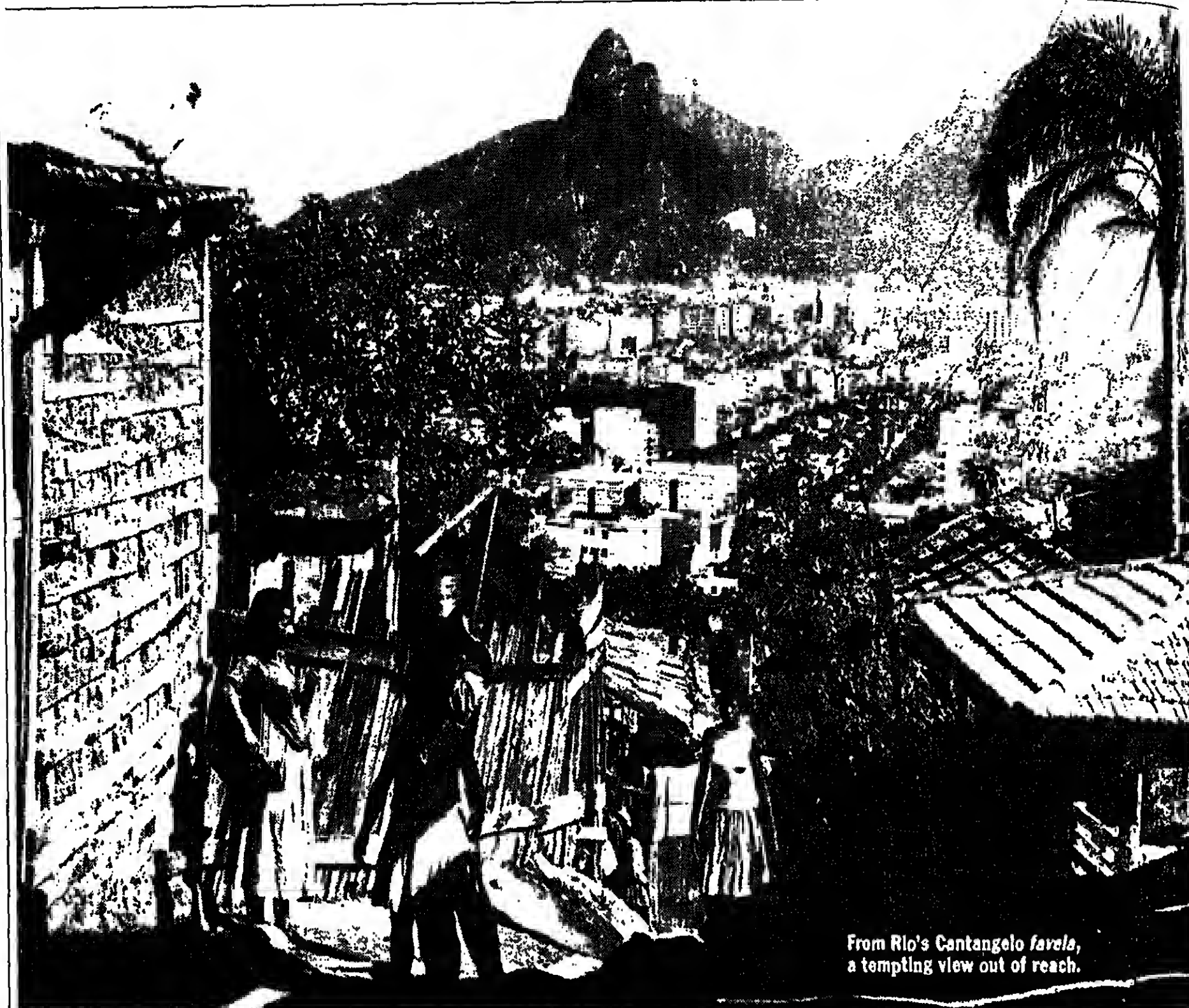
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THE NEW URBAN ERA
Supercity Lifestyle

■ Centerpiece: The world's No. 1 risk for 1988 hangs on the US election results.



From Rio's Cantagelo favela, a tempting view out of reach.

Urban life and the poor —the fatal attraction

BY SILVIO FERRAZ
in Washington, USA

WHEN THE POLICE raid the favelas of Rio de Janeiro, the squatter residents are apt to flee carrying their television sets.

The sight immediately provokes denunciations of the urban poor as fakers who spend their money on television while occupying land illegally without cost.

But the poor who own television receivers fear investing their meager resources in a home that may be taken from them because it sits on land they can't buy. If they buy bricks for a building, when the police come, the bricks stay—and all is lost.

Silvio Ferraz, Washington correspondent for *Jornal do Brasil* of Rio de Janeiro, has directed developments in a Rio favela

Allure of the city's consumer feast and hope for the future swells march of rural migrants

This is the logic of an urban lifestyle that all over the world grows poorer and more glamorous at the same time.

If current trends continue, for the first time in history more than half the world's population will live in cities by the year 2000, heralding a new urban era as well as a new century and millennium. Thirty years ago, 600 million lived in cities. More than 2 billion—40 percent of the earth's population—now are city dwellers. But nearly 2 billion will live in Asian cities alone by 2000.

In 1950, 10 of the world's 15 largest cities were in what was to become known as the industrialized world. According to United Nations and US Cen-

sus Bureau projections, by the year 2000, a dozen of the most populous 15 will be in what has become known as the Third World, the repository of the world's poor. All will be megacities—with populations of more than 12 million. Only one—New York City—will be in the Western world. The nearly 30 million people living in tight discipline in Greater Tokyo in 12 years will be matched by about the same number in the sprawl that will be Mexico City.

For some, the trend portends urban disaster. Governments have struggled fruitlessly to limit growth. China in 1963 sought to cap its urban population at 110 million. Now it is 300 million, the

world's largest and still growing.

In almost all countries, the peasant child dreams of life in the city, imagining a barrio with electricity, sewers, water, near a school and a hospital—so much, much more. For even the poor life in the city is a consumer's feast. Be the allure of urban life for the poor is an attraction that may prove fatal—both to the underclass and for the cities themselves.

To live in the city is a chance for a life with a wage that raises one above the misery level and with luck offers hope for a future. City income levels may be two to four times that of the rural areas. With organization, one, even timidly, can exert political pressure.

And nothing in the isolation of the countryside can match the glamour of *Dynasty* or *Miami Vice* on the television set. Through television, the army of urban migrants in a short time develop

more affinity with other city dwellers around the world than they have with relatives they have left behind in the interior.

But city life also may mean exchanging subsistence farming for subsistence urbanization. The sewers, the electricity, the water and the schools do not always materialize.

In Calcutta, the last new sewer main was laid in 1896, but the municipality is spending more than US\$650 million to build a 10-kilometer subway system for which most inhabitants will be unable to afford the minimum one-rupee fare.

In Mexico City, two million children have no access to school. Population pressure will force the city to reach as far as 200 kilometers by 1990 for water, requiring a pumping system that might need power that only \$6 billion in new plants can generate.

Jorge Wilhelm, former São Paulo planning director, estimates at nearly \$17

billion the cost of providing the city's burgeoning population with proper schools, jobs, housing, water and health and sanitation facilities.

Armies of rural migrants still settle in pockets of urban misery known in Buenos Aires as *vilas*, in Calcutta as *bustees*, in Casablanca as *bidonvilles* and in New York as slums. The recent arrivals are indifferent to the name of their neighborhood. Their objective is to be part of the city's wealth.

They often unwittingly become producers of wealth for the city treasury. By isolating the economy of the *Bras de Pina* slum in suburban Rio, a community of 15,000 where I directed a development project, our social scientists discovered that the *favelados* actually exported wealth to the rest of the city.

Some slum dwellers with regular jobs paid up to 33 percent of their income in direct and indirect taxes and the social security. By buying a pack of cigarettes, a shirt, even a kilo of beans, the slum

dwellers helped fill the city treasury. Although they lived without city services, their tax money contributed to the amenities in legal neighborhoods, where laws were applicable and where schools, hospitals and municipal buses functioned.

The big cities now bend under the weight of this immigration from the countryside. Their deterioration makes them less attractive to the rural people. In the 1960's, Rio de Janeiro attracted 2.2 million people from northeast Brazil; the number dropped to 1.5 million in the next decade. The estimate for the 1980's is one million.

But peasants continue their inexorable march to the cities. Now, their ambition is directed toward middle-level cities, such as Campinas and Roraima. Preto in Brazil, where services have not yet broken down.

As a result, the cycle of urban migration continues—attraction, some satisfaction, saturation, then decay. ♦

Bulging cities—another bomb we have to fear?

Is humanity's 'finest artifact' becoming a threat to way of life?

BY TARZIE VITACHI
in New York City, USA

THE CITY is the finest artifact made by man. It is useful, compact and complex. It is also magnetic, bright and attractive for people from far and near. Its usefulness lies in its capacity to concentrate skills, facilities and specialties.

The first cities grew at the confluence of rivers, when water was the principal means of carrying people and goods. At river junctions, buyers and sellers congregated to perform one of society's earliest and vital functions—exchange.

A meat market, a fish market, a vegetable market and other facilities for easy exchange became familiar, permanent features around the river junction. People with various skills concentrated in separate areas: carpet weavers and merchants in one; carpenters in another; textile weavers and sellers in yet another and so on. What the economists call "perfect competition" became possible when people pursuing these various trades huddled together, making it possible for a customer to move from one to another for price bargaining.

People needed not only shelter but places to raise their families. This meant midwives, physicians, dispensaries, schools to serve material needs; temples, churches, mosques and other shrines to serve spiritual needs. The ceremonies attendant on the spiritual practices evolved into

song, dance and drama performances—all carrying a message. These were called Morality Plays. Eventually, the priestly performers were replaced by itinerant players, "rep" companies and then, when the towns became large enough to be called cities, by permanent theatres.

We humans tend to surrender control to all the good things of this planet, even the best things we make—like Scotch whisky, automobiles and cities.

All this, within a square mile or two. Pre-Medieval Florence on the River Arno, Kall's ghat (Calcutta) on the Hooghly, Shanghai on the Yangtze, London on the Thames, Paris on the Seine, Amsterdam on the Rhine, Buda and Pest on the Danube and Cairo on the Nile were all like that 500 years ago. Useful, compact, complex, human-size cities. The city belonged to the people, not the people to the city.

We humans tend to surrender control to all the good things of this planet, even the best things we make—like Scotch whisky, automobiles and cities. The whisky bottles in the automobile driver's hand and the city makes extraordinary demands on our time, decide

tolerance and even our familial relationships. Since there is no more space within cities—despite our efforts to heat space by building skyscrapers—we seek the means to find inner space. We smoke, sniff, and shoot sundry drugs to open up some space inside our heads. That is why the drug scene uses the space idiom—I invite you to my "pad" to take a "trip" with me and then "crash" when we've "blown our minds."

The city is no longer compact. It is not so much complex as swollenly complicated. In 1973, the rural population of the globe was 73 percent. Last year, 43 percent were urbanites. By the end of this century, it is projected that more than half the world's population will be living in cities.

Can we ever regain control of our once glorious cities? Maybe. Perhaps the thing to do is to banish private motor traffic, rezone areas in self-contained blocks like shopping malls and demand a visa when someone tries to cross the border.

Sir Fred Hoyle, the British physicist, described the modern city as a block of ice placed over a fire. The molecules of ice move faster and faster making accelerating demands on the limited space until, eventually, it melts down. That, he fears, is what will happen in the bulging cities when the demands on them from people become unbearable. Is the city another bomb we have to fear?

Tarzie Vitachi is World Paper associate editor at large.



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SUPERCITY LIFESTYLE



BY HAMLET PAOLETTI
in Rome, Italy

IT IS ONE of the most powerful emotions anyone can feel. Songs, books and plays have been referring to it for centuries. And, every day, thousands of people bribe, cheat and submit themselves to abuse just for the chance of indulging in it. No, it is not sex, nor drugs, not even rock 'n' roll. It is arriving for the first time in a big city.

Unfortunately I never went through this thrilling experience. I was born in a big city: São Paulo, Brazil, a few weeks ahead of the 50's. But my small regret for this omission in my life has been more than compensated by the unrivaled excitement of growing up surrounded by millions of people.

Today it is a cliché to talk about the crisis that has hit the big cities in recent years. Overpopulation, traffic jams, lack of basic services like garbage collection or running water are given as examples of a situation that, it is said, has never been so bad.

But big cities have always thrived on crisis. This is their norm. While the countryside is stable and slow (Marx

Fast and nervous, that's the way cities ought to be

Word from a Hamlet with a taste for the big city

even talked of "rural idiocy") the cities are fast and nervous.

"Here" for me is no longer São Paulo. After five years in Boston, a city that thinks of itself as big, "here" is Rome, a city which knows itself to be eternal. But, despite a few differences, the common affinity shared by these cities is surprisingly wide.

It is more than the fact that in all three cities there are a lot of Italians. (Though I can't see how this could impair any city.) It is something to do with the way people see life and each other once they are in a big city. Not only these three. Any big city.

Big cities around the world share two main things: they are the ultimate dream, the solution to all the problems, the mecca where everything will be taken care of at the same time; and they are the only way out, the only place to go. Whoever heard of oppressed, dispossessed, unrecognized, and ambitious people moving to a small town?

To small towns go those who are quitting, whose creativity has been drained or whose taste for life has shrunk. To this list should be added those who have money enough to pretend to live away from the big city but who keep in close, sometimes daily, contact with it. They

know what they are missing and try to buy a compromise. But big cities do not compromise. To reap its essence, one has to pay the price.

And the price is paid not only in cash—though the cost of things in big cities, from sex to food to clothes is always high—but in packed subways, in street crime and in cramped housing. But the people keep coming. For them it is worth the price. It has to be.

When you crowd into the same space with people who have come looking for something new, people who are hoping to find a place where they could do, or be, something different, and people who were raised amid the typical creative chaos of a big city, the result has to be enticing.

This mixture is a unique blend of street smarts, jaded outlook, a sense of freedom and the possibility of achievement. For many, their dreams will never come true among the traffic-jammed boulevards. But that doesn't matter. It is the possibility that counts.

In the words of singer-songwriter Tom Waits, the quintessential urban spokesman, most important "is the pursuit, not the arrest." The result of this unplanned and uncontrollable mix is the world citizen.

Of course everybody knows about the jetsetters, the ones who at a moment's

notice hop on a plane and trot around globe as easily as the rest of us str through our neighborhood. But the people, despite all the glitzy TV commercials, are only a sliver of that spec group, the urban world citizens.

Big cities, diverse as they are, become by some kind of benign magic very much alike. And the same happened to the people that live in them. Of course, someone from Paris is different from someone from Tokyo, and the same true for Berlin and Buenos Aires, San Francisco and New Delhi.

But a taxi driver, a government employee, a salesperson or a teacher in any of these cities could easily live elsewhere, provided it be another big city. The "training" provided by big city is, essentially, international. That where world citizenship is obtained.

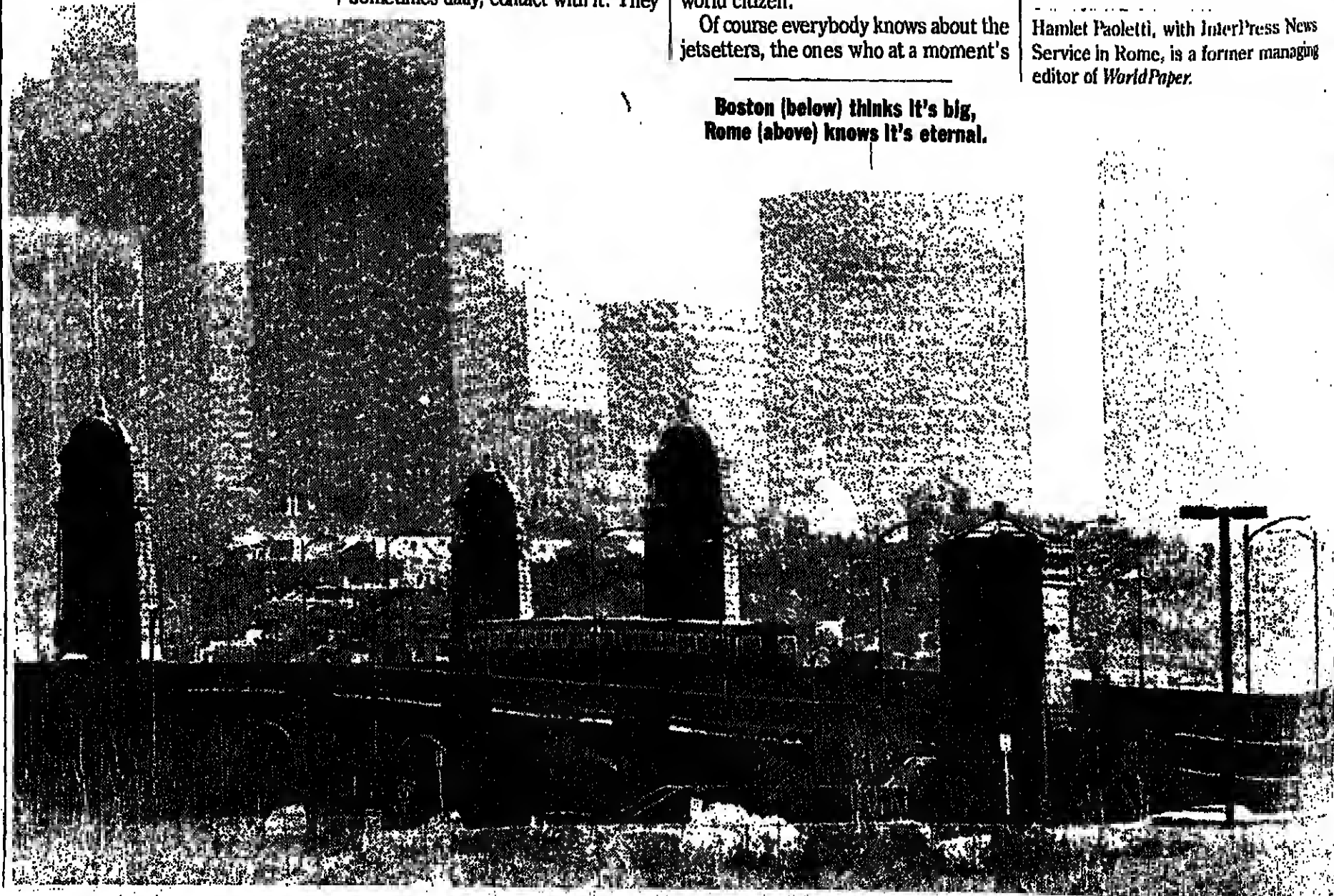
Unfortunately, for the part of the world that is not blessed with big city things seem only to get worse. We they organized and connected, the areas of the world could complain about the draining of resources, not to mention cultural imperialism.

Rural areas have imposed on the "cultural models" made up in, by and for the big cities. Worst of all, even a image of country life, today, is more likely to come from a magazine cover than from personal contact with a farm or rancher.

The opposite is also true, of course. The image of the big city that is "sold" to lesser towns and villages is far from real. The difference is that even if one does not find what one expects in a big city it is impossible not to find something that one likes. Oh, I love big cities.

Hamlet Paoletti, with InterPress News Service in Rome, is a former managing editor of WorldPaper.

Boston (below) thinks it's big,
Rome (above) knows it's eternal.



SUPERCITY LIFESTYLE

What's your city's lifestyle rank?

BIRTHS. DEATHS. Marriage. Divorce. Telephones. Their numbers tell us something about a city's quality of life. From the listing below of these and other indicators, it's possible to create a picture of lifestyle in some of the selected major urban centers that have become the world's supercities. Not all major cities were included although several are among the top city in each category listed at the end of the column.

City	Birth rate per 1,000 per	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	Marriage per 1,000	Divorce per 1,000	% of population under 20	Phones per 100	Weekly wage (US\$)	Hours worked per week	Population per physician	% of flu and pneumonia deaths
Bangkok	22.5	17.2	1.5	1.5	44.1	6	64	43	1256	3.7
Beijing	1.9	0.3	n/a	0.3	n/a	n/a	9.08	n/a	235	n/a
Bombay	22.2	1.4	4.2	n/a	51.5	n/a	95	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bombay	17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	36	48.5	n/a	n/a
Boston	12.6	16.6	6.7	2.8	26.9	84	350	40	147	16.7
Buenos Aires	22.4	27.5	n/a	2.8	25.4	17	41	43.5	141	n/a
Cairo	22.2	11	2.8	47.4	4.8	49	41	630	n/a	n/a
Hong Kong	10.2	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	60	187	49.5	1265	3.5
Jakarta	17.7	n/a	0.5	5	n/a	34	38	1968	n/a	n/a
London	13.5	10.1	2.1	21.7	26.3	222	41	2031	11.0	11.0
Manila	63.9	62.7	13.2	n/a	51.3	13	43.5	n/a	n/a	15.7
Mexico City	18.2	1.6	0.7	18.5	18.5	17	42	554	11.4	11.4
New York	14.9	1	8.5	3.9	26.1	31.2	37.5	325	4.3	4.3
Paris	13.7	0.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	24	36	281	n/a	n/a
Rio de Janeiro	19.3	51.5	6.8	0.2	n/a	21	109	42	284	7.6
São Paulo	27.4	56.1	7.8	n/a	40	21	122	46	437	12.1
Rome	12.0	18.6	5.4	0.3	n/a	57.0	n/a	n/a	232	n/a
Seoul	15.5	n/a	5.9	0.6	42.5	18	129	46	n/a	n/a
Singapore	11.2	10.8	n/a	0.8	37.7	32	92	44	1168	10.0
Tokyo	11.2	6	7.8	1.6	28.2	91.9	328	40	231	5.5
Top cities	Manila 63.9	Manila 62.5	Beijing 26.6	Dallas 8.4	Jakarta 52.9	Washington 173	Zurich 466	Seoul 46	Buenos Aires 139	Manila 15.7

Source: Compiled by Assistant Editor Brad Durham from international and national statistics as published in the *Book of World City Rankings*, by Stephen T. Collins, John Tepper Marlin and Immanuel Ness, Free Press, division of Macmillan Publishing Co., New York City, 1986.

SUPERCITY LIFESTYLE

Credit card culture takes hold in India

Holders learn it's too difficult to fool taxman with plastic

BY ARUN CHACKO
in New Delhi, India

IT'S SMALL, IT'S tentative, but in a land that contains two of the world's supercities, a credit card culture associated with an urban lifestyle is taking hold.

"I might not spend so much if I had to pay cash," says Ramesh Chandra, a New Delhi businessman and one of a hearty band of 100,000 credit card holders among India's 800 million population. "Most people do not carry around large amounts of money, which acts as a brake. The card does tend to encourage a more luxurious lifestyle."

Chandra says he uses the card mostly for his restaurant and hotel bills and for shopping at exclusive shops. Jitender Dharma, New Delhi sales manager of Diners Club, the country's largest credit card purveyor, is unwilling to concede that a card provokes different conduct.

"A person who is not careful with his

cash will not be careful with his card," he says. "If a person controls expenditure ordinarily, he will also control use of the card."

By the end of the century, United Nations and US Census Bureau projections place Bombay, with an expected 15.3 million people, and Calcutta, with 14.1 million, in the top 15 of the world's megacities—those with populations of 12 million or more. Some believe New Delhi, the country's capital, and Madras also might inch into the list.

For the most part, a country with a per capita income of US\$260 is unlikely to provide fertile ground for credit cards. But with the urban lifestyle becoming more pronounced on the Indian landscape, it unmistakably has appeared.

About 70,000 Indians hold Diners Card plastic, up from 14,000 in 1976, when Bombay industrialist Kai Modi sold his Diners Club franchise to another Bombay entrepreneur, Shyamsunder Aggarwal.

Bombay, with its 10 million population, probably offers the most agreeable atmosphere for credit cards. India's financial and industrial leader, Bombay also is center of the Indian film industry, and provides one-third of India's income tax collections and 30 percent of its gross national product.

The Diners Club success and the threat it would seize a monopoly in the Indian market encouraged other Indian financial organizations—largely nationalized banks—to enter the trade.

The Andhra Bank collaborated with Visa to produce the Andhra Bancard and now claims a clientele of nearly 25,000. Low income is only part of the story explaining the low level of credit card use.

Several million Indians who would qualify avoid the credit card because they simply do not declare their full incomes to avoid income taxes.

Business executives and professionals often prefer to pay cash from substantial unaccounted supplies. A credit card transaction means a bank record and the grim possibility the tax collector will discover an expenditure that cannot be explained by declared income.

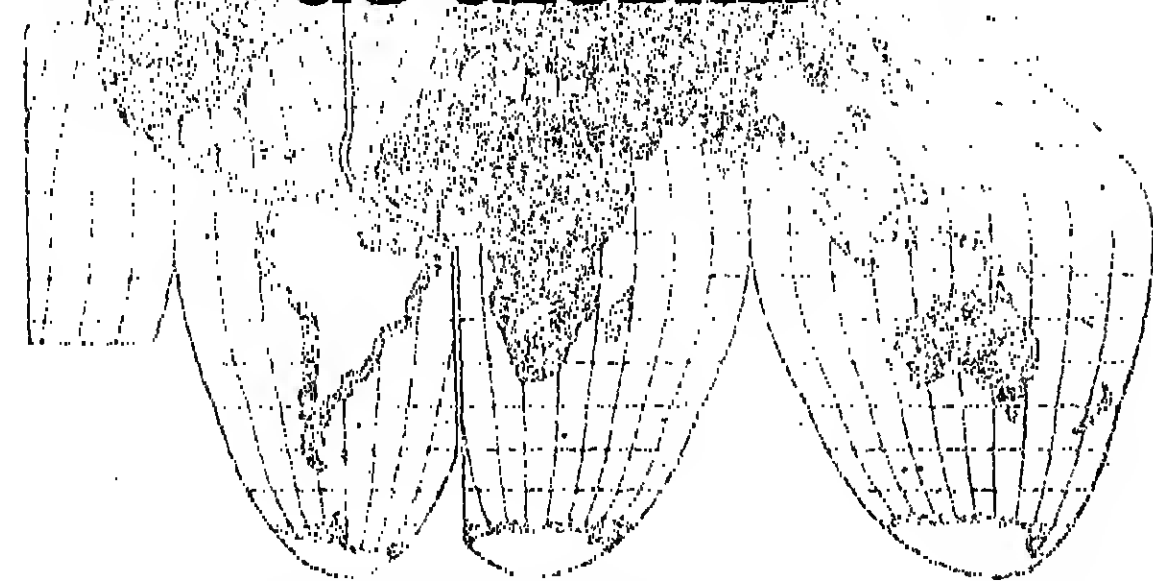
Credit card providers also prefer to grant cards to holders resident in cities in which they have offices. This arrangement permits them to screen applicants better, keep tabs on their expenditures and recover dues or prosecute defaulters.

Because of strict currency controls, Diners Club and other credit cards issued in India can be used only for domestic rupee transactions. Diners Club is accepted only in India and Nepal by 7,500 establishments in 226 cities.

Diners Club has operated in India since 1960 as virtually the only worldwide card available in the country. For quite some time, there has been talk the American Express Co. will issue its card here but Indians, so far, must leave home without it.

Arun Chacko is *WorldPaper* associate editor for South Asia.

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SUPERCITY LIFESTYLE

Washington finds identity colored by greenbacks

Money, hunger for power behind 'Potomac fever'

BY JACQUELINE GRAPIN
in Washington, USA

ROUTE 495, affectionately called the "Beltway" by Washingtonians, separates important people and The Others. Outside the belt, you may survive a Soviet attack; inside, you are doomed. The belt designed in the 1960's to link downtown Washington and the suburbs has become the border between the capital city and the nation, or perhaps even the world. Washington has finally found its identity.

There was a time when people working in Washington had but one thought: to move back home. They waited during transient political and diplomatic times until they could return to their dear Massachusetts, Colorado, California, London or Paris—with a promotion. But during the last few years, an infectious disease has spread—"Potomac Fever," a hunger for power.

Oddly enough, no one is looking for a cure. Though few people have noticed, Washington, that former provincial, administrative center is slowly becoming a real capital city. Today, the city proper has a population of almost 500,000, while the urban area, which spreads to the neighboring states, has three million inhabitants. It is probably even going to become one of the most attractive cities of the 21st century, with its wide arteries and its thousands of trees arranged since 1791 according to a grand, futuristic master plan designed by Frenchman Pierre-Charles L'Enfant.

"We must," he said then, "design (Washington) on a scale big enough to leave room for the enlarging and beautifying that the increase in national wealth will make possible in the future, regardless of how distant in time this will happen."

Although Washington, the epitome of a fast-growing US city, never had the reputation of being a major financial center, it has become the scene of a struggle among the largest New York-based banks, which are ready to invest millions of dollars to receive the authority to open.

City officials have ruled that in exchange for Washington offices, New York banks would have to invest large sums to help solve the city's financial and social problems. Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, Morgan Chemical and Bankers Trust are taking control of small, troubled commercial and savings banks and intend to expand their activities to neighboring

Jacqueline Grapin, *WorldPaper* associate editor for Western Europe, often visits Washington.

Maryland and Virginia. Where will the US financial center be in fifty years? Perhaps divided between Los Angeles and Washington.

In the meantime, some of those same city officials now are under investigation for the use for electoral purposes of funds "invested" by the New York banks. But these officials will disappear sooner or later, while the banks will stay.

While Washington has never been considered an intellectual center, it now attracts artists and intellectuals tired of New York's prohibitive costs. They settle in the old academic neighborhood of Georgetown or near the Library of Congress.

While the Washington area used to lack the university-industry connection required for major urban areas, biological, electronic and space research has developed. Almost unnoticed, bulldozers and cranes have carved a new Silicon Valley in high-rise buildings erected on the Virginia bank of the Potomac River between the Pentagon and Dulles International Airport—the fastest-growing, non-military air transport center in the United States.

Communities, universities and companies are all engaged in a relentless competition against each other. Thus, the Virginia-based Center for Technological Innovation has launched 166 research projects during its first two years. These projects involve 70 different companies and create "business clinics" aimed at attracting small and medium-sized corporations in addition to the large contractors (TRW, Fairchild, etc.) which are already present. A new electronuclear accelerator is under construction.

Specialized research centers linked with several universities are now being created in the fields of coal, electronic circuits, and optoelectronics. But the jewel of the crown is an impressive golden-windowed high-rise under construction and designed to be visible from the airport that will receive the "princes" of the industries of the future. It will be a sort of "technological Taj Mahal"—a costly symbol much criticized by those who stress the persistence of the nearby pocket of urban poverty.

Meanwhile, the University of Maryland on the other side of the Potomac is being transformed into the first US state university capable of really challenging great private centers of learning such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Carnegie Mellon University and Stanford University. Dozens of biotechnical companies have mushroomed during the last few years in Montgomery County near the

Bethesda National Institute of Health. All these companies cooperate with the Biotechnological Center of the University of Maryland. The National Aquarium is the partner of a new research department of the university, specializing in marine biotechnology. Owing to the proximity of the federal agencies, and especially the Pentagon, which is the most important provider of funds in the country, the University of Maryland has developed numerous new activities, particularly in the field of telecommunication and advanced data processing. Its computer and telecommunication department now attracts the most brilliant brains in the country.

Washington is also one of the major "migration" areas of the United States. Most migrants are business executives who buy attractive houses with values that are certain to increase. The area included inside of the beltway is a residential zone inhabited by a population whose individual income is the second highest in the country, in spite of a black pocket of poverty in the very center of the District of Columbia.

Since 1974, Washington, not unlike Paris, has had municipal self-government. Because Washington had long been administered by Congress as federal territory, its financial situation had steadily deteriorated. Demagogic social measures voted by congressmen from elsewhere had brought about such tremendous increases in local taxes that individuals and companies capable of relocating had done so long ago. Forty

percent of the center-city black population is jobless and lives just above the official "threshold of poverty." With only the blacks and the government buildings remaining in the center of Washington, the area has been delivered to the developers.

A black mayor, Marion Barry, elected for the first time in 1978, appeared to be the symbol of a break with the establishment. In fact, he was chosen because of black middle-class pressure. Is a confrontation with the black population inevitable? It is more likely that the money suddenly brought by the banks and the large commercial corporations will help alleviate the problem, although no one expects this process to be smooth.

Generally speaking, the part played by money in the city is constantly increasing. The capital becomes greener, partly because of the color of the dollar. Foreign delegations complain that lobbying "rates" are increasing. The Japanese, the Saudis and the West Germans are the top performers in this new international sport, as well as the Canadians, who were involved in the Michael Deaver influence-peddling scandal.

In fact, despite all the talk about liberalism and decentralization, the best investment possible remains in the administration of the wealthiest country in the world. This is certainly the fundamental explanation of the economic and cultural renaissance of Washington: money follows power, science and technology follow money, and art follows life.

How the supercities are growing

The world's largest urban settlements, with projections for 2000
(population in millions)

	1950	1985	2000
New York	12.3	Tokyo-Yokohama 25.4	Tokyo-Yokohama 29.9
London	10.4	Mexico City 18.9	Mexico City 27.8
Rhine-Ruhr	6.9	São Paulo 14.9	São Paulo 25.3
Tokyo-Yokohama	6.7	New York 14.8	Seoul 21.9
Shanghai	5.8	Seoul 13.6	Bombay 15.9
Hong Kong	5.5	Osaka 13.5	New York 14.6
Buenos Aires	6.3	Buenos Aires 10.7	Osaka 14.3
Chicago	4.9	Calcutta 10.4	Tehran 14.2
Moscow	4.8	Bombay 10.1	Rio de Janeiro 14.1
Calcutta	4.6	Rio de Janeiro 10.1	Calcutta 14.1
Los Angeles	4.0	Moscow 9.8	Buenos Aires 12.9
Osaka	3.8	Los Angeles 9.6	Manila 12.8
Milan	3.6	London 9.4	Jakarta 12.8
Bombay	3.0	Paris 8.6	Lagos 12.5
Mexico City	3.0	Cairo 8.5	Cairo 12.5

Source: United Nations, US-Bureau of Census

The Big Risks of 1988

“A risk that everyone talks about but doesn't link to instability is AIDS. In sub-Saharan Africa, a lot of members of the high-level bureaucracy have been dying of AIDS. A lot of the educated elite in the bureaucracy responsible for making the wheels of commerce go around will be gone. Africa will become more anarchic, more unpredictable and an even more difficult place to do business with.”
—Jerry Theodorou, Chubb and Son, Inc., New York City.

THE VERDICT IS IN. The world's Biggest Risks of 1988 hang on the results of the United States presidential election.

This is the conclusion of six members of the Association of Political Risk Analysts (APRA) from Hong Kong to Mexico City in response to a *WorldPaper* request to forecast this year's major global and regional risks.

“The US election is the most important event of the next 12 months,” says Armen Kouyoumdjian, an analyst for London's International Mexican Bank Ltd.

“The open field calls for uncertainty at a time when, after a brilliant start, the Reagan administration is really limping very badly...and I'm being generous. In an already weakened presidency, the policies that will be adopted will have a major impact on every other country.”

Among other risks they cited were:

- The possibility of deep world-

wide recession.

- The rising tide of Islamic fundamentalism creating renewed terrorism.
- Increased Latin American militancy against repaying its international debt.
- The Iran-Iraq war driving down oil prices no matter what the conflict's outcome.

- The impact of AIDS on stability in Africa
- The US-Canadian free trade issue moving Canada to the left and further apart from the United States.

The Soviet Union, the other superpower, gets hardly a nod as a source of risk.

“The issue of East-West relations is hot because of the INF agreement,” said Paris analyst Christian Lamoureux of the French firm, Thompson/Scf Electronic Systems and Armes. “But the USSR is an economic dwarf. From the strict point of view, the USSR is not the problem.”

Continued on next page

“The stock market panic has shown that the Great Public is an ass and acts without logic, forethought or reason. The free market approach, loosely described as Reaganomics was based on a belief that market forces and the democratization of ownership in the hands of the Great Public would bring a brave new world...That message is heading toward oblivion. There will be a reduction of the trend toward privatization. The free market is not going to solve everybody's problems.”
—Armen Kouyoumdjian, International Mexican Bank Ltd., London

“The US election is the overpowering event of 1988. The open field calls for uncertainty at a time when after a brilliant start, the Reagan administration is really limping very badly...and I'm being generous. In an already weakened presidency, the policies that will be adopted will have a major impact on every other country. The US political scene is the most important event of the next 12 months.”
—Armen Kouyoumdjian, International Mexican Bank Ltd., London

“One risk is the rising tide of Islamic fundamentalism in the Middle East and Muslim Arab North Africa. This will lead to a greater incidence of terrorist acts or of indiscriminate killings, with greater risks for travelers and natives. This has been feeding on itself and will continue. Some day, it will actually reach North America.”
—Jerry Theodorou, Chubb & Son, Inc., New York City.

“The Japanese and Germans are critical to world economic recovery because at this point they have not allowed their economies to grow that much because they do not want to import inflation. If the Reagan administration settles its fiscal accounts, they would be willing to further liberalize their economy. To the extent that Washington works, I see this prospect. Without Washington, no.”
—Luis Rubio F executive director of the Instituto de Banca y Finanzas, Mexico City.

مكتبة الرصد

AIDS, oil 1988 risks

Continued from previous page

APRA is an international association of professional analysts who determine risks for institutions and firms that employ them. Other members in the *WorldPaper* survey included:

Robert C. Broadfoot, managing director, Political & Economic Risk Consultancy, Ltd., Hong Kong;

Robert I.G. McLean of Woods Gordon Management Consultants, Toronto, Canada;

Luis Rubio F., executive director of the Instituto de Banca and y Finanzas, Mexico City;

Jerry Theodorou of Chubb & Son, Inc., New York City.

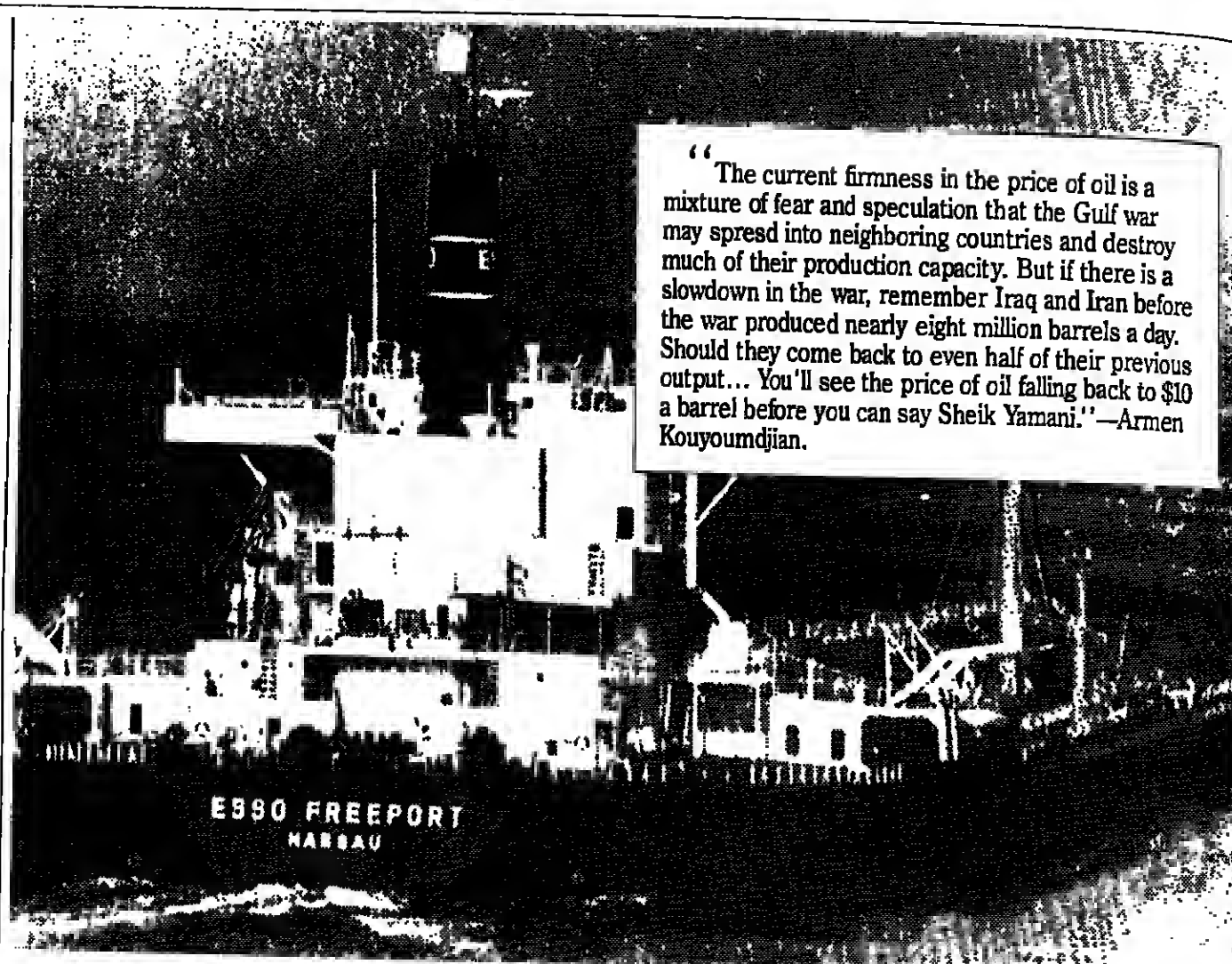
No one flatly forecast a recession. Rubio saw the Japanese and the Germans as key performers in heading off economic decline.

"The Japanese and Germans are critical to world economic recovery because at this point they have not allowed their economies to grow that much because they do not want to import inflation," he said. "If the Reagan administration settles its fiscal accounts, they would be willing to further liberalize their economies. To the extent that Washington works, I see this prospect. Without Washington, no."

Lamoureux doesn't believe Washington will work.

"I can't see anything coming before the election," he said. "After the election, I am not sure the situation will be much clearer."

From Hong Kong, Broadfoot suggested this worst-case scenario:



"The current firmness in the price of oil is a mixture of fear and speculation that the Gulf war may spread into neighboring countries and destroy much of their production capacity. But if there is a slowdown in the war, remember Iraq and Iran before the war produced nearly eight million barrels a day. Should they come back to even half of their previous output... You'll see the price of oil falling back to \$10 a barrel before you can say Sheik Yamani." —Armen Kouyoumdjian.

"The bear market in the United States continues and is followed by a deep recession there. The Democrats seize on such a development, turning it into a presidential campaign issue that includes a great deal of protectionist horn-toting. Protectionism wins the day, and the United States singles out Japan and Asia's New Industrialized Countries (NIC) for harsh discriminatory treatment."

He figured a 25 percent chance such a scenario would occur.

For Kouyoumdjian, the Black Monday stock market plunge Oct. 19 set back free-market economics, just when the

Soviet Union and other socialist states were experimenting with the concept.

"The stock market panic has shown that the Great Public is an ass and acts without logic, forethought or reason," he said. "The free market approach, loosely described as Reaganomics, was based on a belief that market forces and the democratization of ownership in the hands of the Great Public would bring a brave new world. The crash has demonstrated that making the Great Public the custodian of financial health and the general investment climate is very risky."

"The message to the less-developed countries was that if you securitize, sold off, involved your investing public, you would solve all your problems. That message is heading toward oblivion. There will be a reduction of the trend toward privatization."

Kouyoumdjian used the Persian Gulf war to illustrate a caution that other analysts raised—that good news to some means risks to others.

"The current firmness in the price of oil is a mixture of fear and speculation that the war may spread into neighboring countries and destroy much of their production capacity," he said. "If these fears are unfounded and there is a slowdown in the war, remember Iraq and Iran before the war produced nearly eight million barrels a day. Now they are producing two."

"Should they come back to even half of their previous output within the matter of months after a ceasefire, it will add about 20 to 50 percent to higher world output. You'll see the price of oil falling back to \$10 a barrel before you can say Sheik Yamani."

In other risks, Theodorou raised the possibility of renewed terrorism as well as a little-noticed development in Africa.

"The rising tide of Islamic fundamentalism in the Middle East and Muslim Arab North Africa," he said, "will lead

to a greater incidence of terrorist acts or of indiscriminate killings, with greater risks for travelers and natives. This has been feeding on itself and will continue. Some day, it will actually reach North America."

"Another risk that everyone talks about but doesn't link to instability is AIDS. In sub-Saharan Africa, a lot of members of the high-level bureaucracy have been dying of AIDS. A lot of the educated elite in the bureaucracy and responsible for making the wheels of commerce go around will be gone. Africa will become more anarchic, more unpredictable and an even more difficult place to do business with."

McLean speculated that the argument over a free trade agreement between the United States and Canada could pitch his country into an election crisis.

"The free trade issue remains for Canada probably the most significant political and economic issue of this quarter of the century," he said. "Canada is increasingly polarized on this issue."

"All the signs point toward some expression of the will of the people in 1988. I am forecasting that the House of Commons can't pass the trade deal, and the Senate will refuse to pass it. That will force either a referendum or an election."

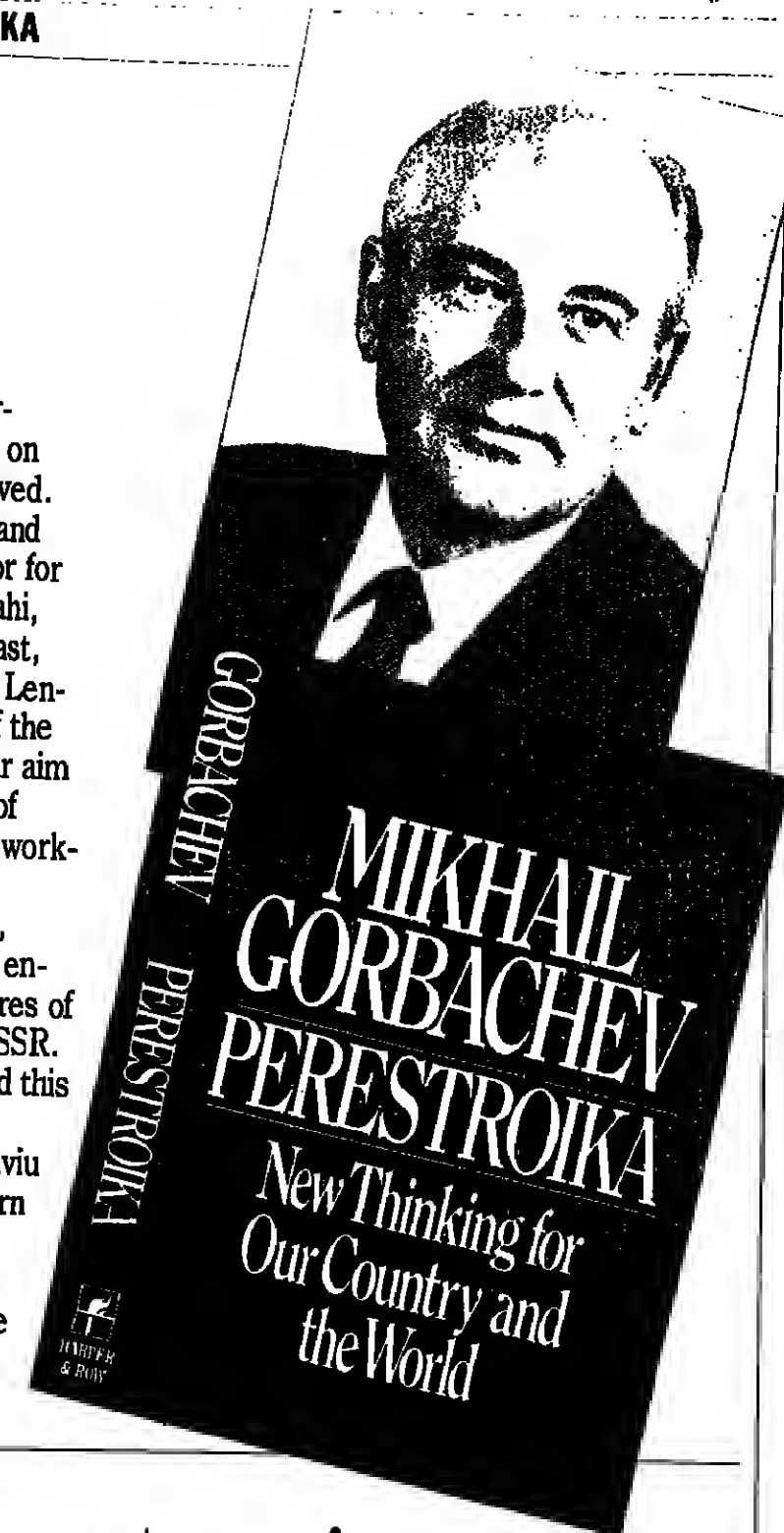
"An election will be a very risky move for Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. If we have an election, it's not clear who will win. A New Democrats win will bring a democratic socialist government to power and place politics on the federal level considerably to the left. The New Democrats are leading in the polls."

"If the trade deal does not go through, we will see a backlash in the United States. That would force Canada to be more inward-looking and to seek stronger relations with other countries. I've said this before, but the biggest area of risk for Canada is the United States."

Behind arms pact, a new structure

While the world focused its attention last month on Washington as Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan at their summit in the US capital signed history's first agreement to reduce nuclear arms, a *WorldPaper* team was examining the equally significant, if less loudly publicized, internal economic reforms now transforming the Soviet Union. "We have initiated a new program of action," said Gorbachev in Washington. "This is what we call *perestroika*. We have undertaken it because we want to elevate our society, speed up its development...and release all of its potential so as to improve materially and spiritually the life of our people." As Gorbachev explained in his recently published book on the subject, the program was initiated after the Soviet leadership determined that their country was losing momentum. Growth had declined close to a state of economic stagnation. "The consumer found himself totally at the

mercy of the producer," said Gorbachev. The country was verging on crisis. A time for change had arrived. Editor-in-chief Crocker Snow Jr. and Jacqueline Grapin, associate editor for Western Europe, and David Mizrahi, associate editor for the Middle East, conducted interviews in Moscow, Leningrad and Kishinev, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Moldavia. Their aim was to determine how the policy of restructuring, or *perestroika*, was working at the grassroots in the Soviet Union. They met managers of old, established enterprises as well as entrepreneurs starting private ventures of the sort once unheard of in the USSR. Their conclusions will be published this and next month in *WorldPaper*. Included is a cautionary tale from Silviu Brucan, associate editor for Eastern Europe, noting that free market-oriented economic policies do not assure success automatically. Here are this month's reports:



Shashlik à la free enterprise

Engineer tests Soviet new policy with own cafe



By CROCKER SNOW JR.
in Kishinev, USSR

soberly named *Timpul* (Times) on the outskirts of Kishinev, the capital of the Russian republic of Moldavia, near the Black Sea.

Rebeck is one of the first Russians to take advantage of—and a big personal gamble in—the *perestroika* movement that is sweeping the country. In

Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign to infuse personal initiative as a means to improve goods and services, Soviet citizens are, in a limited way, being allowed to start their own businesses at their own personal risk.

Timpul opened its doors and first fired-up its ovens on Oct. 3 as one of only two "co-operative" (privately) restaurants in this city of 500,000. It's already proved one point for privatization. Featuring a combination of Ukrainian, Georgian and Middle Eastern dishes, the restaurant also features fresher food, faster service and a far friendlier atmosphere than the typical dour state-run restaurants that Soviet citizens frequent.

The restaurant must prove its economic viability almost as quickly.

David Rebeck, who is Jewish, quit his job as an engineer last January, lessed a vacant building and remodeled it with a loan of 60,000 rubles (at the official exchange rate roughly US\$95,000) from the state. The loan must be paid off in three years time, in monthly installments that consume about half of Rebeck's current monthly sales.

"Sure it's a lot of pressure, and I have a lot to lose," comments Rebeck about this equation. "But I'm pretty confident now. We're off to a good start. People like it and come back again. My parents and my wife Larissa thought I was crazy when I first talked about this. But now they're working here and are completely committed too."

Because of its uniqueness, Rebeck's restaurant has attracted high level attention. The state of Moldavia has provided free announcements on the radio and an advertising billboard on the road. Three members of the Supreme Soviet of Moldavia visited for a meal and professed themselves "officially" satisfied.

Like entrepreneurs the world over, Rebeck has learned most of his lessons on the job.

"This is supposed to be a test of private enterprise in the Soviet context," he said with a wry smile. "But it required a great deal of my time and energy to deal with all the ministries and bureaucracies that got involved at the outset. I avoid them as much as I can now."

And what's the biggest problem he hadn't expected? "Reality," Rebeck replies without hesitation. "Hard work is a key, and that's as it should be. Luck is very important in succeeding here too—though we don't mention it."

Between courses, Rebeck began to ask his own innocent questions about the mysterious Western sciences of promotion, advertising and marketing.

One kibitzing journalist suggested that customized match boxes advertising the restaurant would go a long way in this nation of compulsive smokers. Rebeck was less than sanguine.

"We could buy an airplane more easily here than have match boxes printed up," he said. "There's strict government control of all the printing presses and printing industry. There's no *perestroika* in that process yet."

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Time to heed the customers

Managers now must compete and even lay off workers

BY JACQUELINE GRAPIN
in Leningrad, USSR

VLADIMIR PONOMAREV and Lena Andreeva, like all the other managers in the world, are attempting to do the impossible, that is, to meet the demands of their government, their customers, their suppliers, their banks and their employees.

Now they also face the challenge of Mikhail Gorbachev's new economic *perestroika*, which means restructuring and signals an effort to make the Soviet system more responsive to the market. Their struggle with competition, setting prices with the customer in mind, with profits, diversification and the all-but-unknown concept in the Soviet Union of worker layoffs illustrates the impact of *perestroika* at the grassroots level.

Their Leningrad-based company, Lempolygraph-Mash, employs 6,200 people and manufactures computerized printing equipment under the Cascade label. It was founded in 1890 under Czar Alexander III by an entrepreneur named Semyonov. It is evidence of change in the Soviet historical climate that the firm plans to celebrate its 100th anniversary in two years by issuing a commemorative plate celebrating its founder, "although," its managers coyly note, "he belonged to a different cultural system."

The plant initially exported cigarette-rolling machines. After the Russian Revolution, the Politburo, seeking to encourage publications in the fight against illiteracy, ordered it to produce

Jacqueline Grapin, *WorldPaper* associate editor for Western Europe, recently toured the Soviet Union.

linotypes, typesetters using hot metal, a technique now virtually obsolete in the cool-type world of modern printing. During the siege of Leningrad in World War II, Lempolygraph re-tooled to produce Maxim machine guns. In receiving the "First Order of the Great Patriotic War," it became the only Soviet plant with a combat decoration.

The new policy was in effect as of the first of this month. The managers face the dual risk of a Soviet internal reform that changes the rules of the economic game and of international competition, which is made inevitable by the opening to the outside world.

Ponomarev is the vice president in charge of personnel. Mrs. Andreeva is the principal economist. Her job is to set strategic objectives for the company. Both are in their late forties. They occupy the most important positions in their company. They are already familiar with the problems resulting from technological evolution, since linotypes, which once made up 100 percent of Lempolygraph output, constitute 20 percent of production now and are expected to be completely phased out by 1990. The company has evolved into making photo composition equipment.

Lempolygraph-Mash exports 7 percent of its production. Its managers expect the percentage to remain stable until 1990, then increase as the company becomes more competitive.

"Theoretically, we enjoy a monopoly in the Soviet Union, but our customers increasingly tell us that they will buy abroad if the conditions offered are superior there," said Mrs. Andreeva. "Soon, they will cease to be required to support internal prices that are higher than those of the international market."

"This is why we are already—

cautiously—diversifying our activities by entering the consumer product market. We want to double the respective share of those items in our production as soon as possible. Five types of umbrellas already constitute 20 percent of our sales. We also manufacture hair-curlers, combs, screwdrivers, and mixers. The demand for these products is high."

She said Lempolygraph sales were 44 million rubles, which the managers said amounted roughly to the same amount in US dollars, although at the official exchange rate, the dollar is two-thirds of the ruble.

"As far as printing equipment is concerned, we are going to introduce new technologies and reduce our staff while expanding our activities," she said. "Approximately 250 employees will be forced to retire early or will be laid off. The employees' collective will select them. They will get a two-month notice and we will find them a job somewhere else, after having retrained them if need be."

In spite of the participation of the employees' collective and the requirement to find jobs for all laid-off employees, this technique is certainly familiar to Western business executives.

For the last 25 years, the Lempolygraph group, including two manufacturing facilities and one administrative unit, has never failed to meet the objectives of the Plan imposed by the Government.

Profits amount to 27 percent of sales, and 35 percent of profits are transferred to the state through the Heavy Machinery Ministry.

With *perestroika* in effect, the managers face a paradox—38 percent of the profits will go to the ministry.

"This will simply force us to improve our performance to make more profits," Mrs. Andreeva said. "But to make

more profits, we will need more freedom of action. This is where we will gain."

Ponomarev added, "If we want to maintain the current standard of living of the company, we will need to increase investments and reduce expenses at the same time, by approximately 500,000 rubles."

The remaining 62 percent of profits will then be divided among three categories.

Fifteen percent will go to a company social development fund, which already helps support Pioneer camps for employees' children and *dachas*, vacation cottages that can accommodate 1,000 employees at a time.

The company also rents employees a plot of land for life at 24 rubles per year. Banks offer 5,000-ruble loans repayable in 15 years to finance the building of houses without requiring any down payment. The interest rate is about 3 percent; loans are interest-free for families with three or more children.

Thirty-five percent goes to a profit-sharing fund that in 1987 provided workers with bonuses corresponding to one month of wages.

The balance of 50 percent will be for "scientific progress and technological reconstruction," through a development fund. Sixty percent of the fund is financed by the profits, and 40 percent by the sums set aside for depreciation.

The government also will grant the company an 18 million-ruble endowment over three years for making extraordinary investments.

While Lempolygraph-Mash used to design its products, it has cooperated closely with university-based research institutes since it started manufacturing electronic typesetting equipment at the beginning of the 1970's.

According to Mrs. Andreeva, prices will be set to reflect the amount of money Lempolygraph customers make from its products. But the company hopes to increase sales next year by 23 million rubles, more than 50 percent over last year.

"In no case should increases exceed 30 percent to take into account market conditions," she said.

The old system of government-approved pricing ended Jan. 1. The number of items included in the government lists was reduced to a minimum. The other items will be priced by agreement between suppliers and customers.

"In fact, we do not know how this will work," said Mrs. Andreeva. "But we are convinced that we will benefit from this innovation."

The reason for this confidence is that the additional portion of the price (above the old price level or the price listed by the government) will be excluded from the profit turned over to the government.

Since the company will be allowed to keep all this extra profit, it will be motivated to set its prices as high as the customer will agree to pay. An additional 2.3 million rubles are expected by Lempolygraph-Mash from this reform.

This explains why its managers seem so excited to face the prospect of a difficult challenge.

GRASSROOTS PERESTROIKA

Free market can create crisis, too

Despite reforms, Hungary, Yugoslavia run into economic trouble

BY SILVIU BRUCAN
in Bucharest, Romania

WHY ARE THE once vibrant market-oriented economies of Yugoslavia and Hungary in the throes of a crisis? This is a question which baffles politicians and economists alike, especially at a time when the economic concept of recourse to market forces in Eastern Europe is in vogue as the only way out of the present lag that is marring socialist economies.

In recent years, the Yugoslav government has struggled fiercely to keep the economy afloat despite inflation which is running at 120 percent, a work force that is 15 percent unemployed and the number of strikes that reached about 1,000 in 1986. Compounding this problem is a foreign debt of US\$20 billion that consumes more than 40 percent of Yugoslavia's export revenues.

In Hungary, after a period during the 70's of economic growth and abundance of food which made it the darling of Eastern Europe, the economic planners are confronted with a stagnant economy (0.9 percent growth of national income in 1985 and 0.5 percent in 1986), falling standards of living and a foreign debt of more than \$14 billion.

What has caused such paralyzation of the two forerunners of economic reform in the East? The answers provided by analysts are nowhere near unanimous.

Some attribute the impasse to the malfunctioning of the management system, arguing that the reform, begun in 1968, didn't go far enough in decentralization and self-management. Others maintain that the old political structures that remained in place are hindering the natural economic process. Although there is some truth in these diagnoses, both seem to overrate domestic conditions.

The fact is that the malady infecting these economies has not prevented the agricultural sector from functioning smoothly. Hungary is in the forefront of world agriculture in terms of productivity. Even in 1986, despite a severe drought, the grain harvest amounted to 1.3 tons per capita. Had the USSR reached such productivity, its grain crop would have been as high as 340 million tons instead of its actual 1986 output of 210 million tons. As for Yugoslavia, agriculture, which has never been a real juggernaut, continues to make the nation self-sufficient in food—something to boast about in Eastern Europe.

The real trouble is in industry, particularly its low competitiveness on world markets. This has been the Achilles' Heel in the export-oriented economies of the two. The evidence is

the drop in Yugoslavia's foreign trade turnover from 3.7 percent growth in 1984 to 2.2 percent in 1985, plummeting to a meagre 1.0 percent in 1986. The same indicator in Hungary plunged from 8.8 percent in 1984 to 0.6 percent in 1985. Hungary's exports to the West dropped more than 3 percent.

There was a time when we in the East thought that a socialist nation consolidated its independence by industrialization. This is now seen as a myth. Today, the more a country industrializes, the more deeply entwined it gets itself in the world economic system, which is regulated by the dominance built into it by Western capitalism. Hence, industrialization provides the most forceful nudge, above all other factors, into the world economy.

It makes nations dependent on world fluctuations in technology and prices, as socialist nations have discovered lately much to their chagrin.

It should be recalled that it is Eastern Europe's lag in industrial technology and the challenge of an ever-more computerized and informational West that has prompted the movement for reform in the socialist countries. However, to catch up with the rapid technological advance of the West is a Herculean task and dwindling world markets do not

make the task any easier.

When Stalin launched the slogan, "Socialism in one country," the world economic system was loose enough to allow him to seal Soviet borders and force an industrialization based on plentiful natural resources. Today, however, the world economic system is tightly interdependent. Such radical isolation is no longer possible for an industrial country. The only reason Albania has managed to sequester herself for so long is because she is chiefly agricultural.

Market-oriented reform raises even more the nation's dependence on the world economy and, therein, lies the heart of Hungary and Yugoslavia's ills. Until the time comes when their industrial products become competitive on world markets, they badly need the Comecon to absorb most of their industrial exports. Despite Belgrade's struggle to increase its trade with the West, the USSR is still its leading trading partner; their mutual trade turnover in the last five-year-plan reached \$35 billion. The same applies to Hungary.

Now that Moscow is accelerating its reform, the whole of Comecon can attempt to modernize its industry. But before becoming competitive with the West, the socialist economies will have

Outspoken protest

Fix grievance, says editor

AFTER USING Hungary and Yugoslavia in the accompanying article as examples of the need of socialist economies to compete, Associate Editor Silviu Brucan boldly spoke out in his own country, Romania. After 6,000 Romanians marched through Brasov in November shouting "We want bread," Brucan, a veteran Romanian Communist Party member, called a Western news agency to declare, "The cup of privation is now full. The working class no longer accepts being treated like an obedient servant."

"The prevailing trend in the East today speaks loudly in favor of coming to terms with these grievances. World public opinion is now a formidable force in the defense of human rights. Repression may only result in total isolation, this time not only from the West, but also from the East."

As *WorldPaper* went to press, the Romanian government had not responded directly to the statement. But Brucan suddenly became unavailable by phone in his Bucharest home.

to first rehearse competition among themselves. No single socialist country may skip that first crucial stage without the risk of slipping into a dire economic predicament.

Two states with but a single thought—export more

But dependence on Comecon trade is heart of their ills

	EXPORTS		(millions of US\$)		IMPORTS
	1980	1986	1980		1986
Hungary					
TOTAL TRADE	8,648.3	9,157.6	9,229.3		9,596.2
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES	2,530.2	2,652.9	3,509.8		3,567.8
West Germany	838.8	770.5	1,078.2		1,186.8
Austria	376.2	488.3	497.2		594.1
Italy	390.2	292.5	287.4		260.5
United States	112.3	214.4	251.7		194.2
COMECON COUNTRIES	4,609.0	5,235.4	4,500.3		5,125.6
USSR	2,532.1	3,107.5	2,554.9		2,965.1
East Germany	588.3	586.9	640.0		642.7
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	2,280.5	2,049.8	1,885.3		1,853.3
Yugoslavia					
TOTAL TRADE	8,997	10,298	15,101		11,756
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES	3,101	3,538	7,835		5,549
West Germany	778	889	2,537		1,717
Italy	833	909	1,117		967
United States	393	565	1,015		673
Austria	201	225	539		396
COMECON COUNTRIES	3,975	4,876	4,413		3,750
USSR	2,489	3,122	2,698		1,874
Czechoslovakia	438	427	539		580
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	2,442	2,642	3,450		3,189

Source: 1987 Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, IMF.

Silviu Brucan is *WorldPaper* associate editor for Eastern Europe.

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LETTERS

Discord about the facts

I was puzzled as I read an article by Indonesian journalist Mochtar Lubis entitled, "Sweet Talk is Not Enough for Skeptics in ASEAN," *WorldPaper* October 1987. There was a clear discord between the real facts presented by the author and the conclusion he drew.

"Smiles and sweet talk are not enough to assure Asian and Pacific states about Soviet good intention..." wrote Lubis.

But Lubis himself prefaced his assertion with a rather detailed list of specific steps taken by the Soviet Union to promote friendly relations with Asia-Pacific countries. Indeed, isn't the USSR's readiness to eliminate all its medium and shorter-range missiles in the Asian part of its territory, given US reciprocity, evidence of the sincerity of Soviet intentions? What about the signing by the Soviet Union of protocols to the Rarotonga Treaty, which has proclaimed the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone? Aren't the guarantees given by the Soviet Union in this way to Pacific forum member countries a real contribution to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region? And a Soviet proposal to Indonesia that they cooperate in space communications, and proposals to construct a thermal power station in the Philippines and purchase Thai rice? Are all these not specific steps to expand commercial and economic cooperation with ASEAN countries?

ASEAN members see the advantages of these proposals. The Soviet offer to Indonesia could, for example, help after the abortive launch of an Indonesian communications satellite by a US rocket. A Soviet thermal power station in the Philippines could in a way replace a nuclear power station whose construction by the US Westinghouse Co. was suspended by local authorities due to serious drawbacks in the US project. As for purchases of Thai rice, they would save from ruin tens of thousands of Thai peasants who have suffered from US rice being dumped on the world market.

All these facts, which were mentioned by Lubis and could be supplemented with more examples, point out eloquently that the Soviet policy of peace in the Asia-Pacific region is being enacted. The record of relations between the USSR and ASEAN member-countries shows this. The Soviet Union is the only world power which has not committed aggression against any country in the region. So suspicion with regard to Soviet policy in Asia and the Pacific has not a leg to stand on. The logic or rather lack of it, displayed by Lubis, shows graphically that past stereotypes make white look black.

A. Voronkov
Novosti Press Agency
Moscow, USSR

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Boston MA 02210 USA

WORLD DIARY

Dogged in USSR by clash of cultures

BY CROCKER SNOW, JR.

One picture is worth ten thousand words. This thought, which wasn't contributed by Shakespeare or Mark Twain or Japanese film maker Kurosawa but is indeed an old Chinese proverb, is a dictum of the modern age and a delirium of the television industry.

It also happens that it can take this many words to discuss, digest and disagree on the meaning of a picture when the cultural characteristics and constraints of two such uncommonly proletarian countries as the US and USSR are involved.

A recent visit to the Soviet Union provokes this assertion.

The visit was notable on several counts, coming just when Gorbachev crony Boris Yeltsin was removed from the Central Committee for being too impatient in reforming Soviet society, when the emigre dancer Nureyev was allowed to revisit Moscow (for two days), following the high celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and preceding the Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Washington. Curiously, however, in a week of many interviews with Party officials, factory managers, academicians and journalists, none of these topics was raised. Nor was the Oct. 19 stock market collapse and the West's subsequent financial failings.

What did arise repeatedly was a deep and abiding preoccupation with the challenge of *perestroika*, the fundamental economic restructuring that Gorbachev wants to orchestrate and with the luxury of *glasnost*, the new climate of candor about the shortcomings of Soviet society, that is currently apparent.

Such was the overview of this, a fourth visit to the Soviet Union. The undercurrent, comprising chance comments and encounter, may be more revealing.

There was, for instance, Alexander Kratsov, a Leningrad economist who suddenly abandoned his tedious briefing full of bar graphs and bell-shaped curves to describe the economic dilemma this way: "It's all a matter of psychological barriers. We have to overcome the barrier of managers who aren't used to managing independently, workers who aren't used to working efficiently and bureaucrats who are used to an inert bureaucratic system."

There was the journalist at what has become the country's most influential domestic newspaper, *Moscow News*, who, when asked for a copy of a particular article, returned with a sheepish smile a few minutes later to report: "There's only one copy machine in the building here, and only one man who can initial a chit to use it. And he's out."



EVERY DOG HAS ITS DAY

On a late morning outing, Amos, Amos and Kasha show off their awards in Babushkin, on the outskirts of Moscow.

EACH MAN HAS HIS MOMENT

Bombarded veteran of the Great Patriotic War against the Nazis relive old memories in Kaliningrad, formerly the Prussian city of Königsberg.

MANY REASONS TO BE PROUD

In Khabarovsk, another survivor of World War II flashes a chestful of medals and decorations.

There was an exhibit of Georgian and Ukrainian contemporary art at Moscow's Tretyakov art gallery, full of good and interesting paintings, almost devoid of any traces of socialist realism. Included was one work that was the only one among hundreds without a name or artist listed. It depicted the interior of a synagogue.

There was Victor Valodin, a manager of a large Oriental rug plant in the Moldavia, well dressed, balancing an ash tray on his Italian shoe, smoothly explaining: "The chief engineer used to be the most important person in our plant. He dictated things. He knew how best to utilize our resources to fulfill our production norms. Now the commercial director is the most important. He knows what people want and what will sell."

There was the arch Moscow editor, deflecting a question about the sacking of Boris Yeltsin: "Well, you've just lost Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger too. Maybe we should make an exchange. They'd both fit in better on the other side."

And finally there was the aforementioned picture and the ten thousand words and the insights developing therefrom.

An enlightened young Soviet acquaintance, pseudonym Vladimir, talked eloquently about the internal changes underway in the system, and prodded ceaselessly for information about the outside world (of which he knew much but had not yet had an opportunity to see). We exchanged many ideas and insights about our two countries and political systems—and even some printed materials. Among them an October edition of *Time* magazine entitled "A Day in the Life of the Soviet Union." It featured a remarkable color photo essay by an international photography initiative of the same name as well as a fine lengthy essay by writer Roger Rosenblatt. I passed it along, looking for a reaction to what seemed a very sound, sensitive and sympathetic portrait of the USSR. But there was no reaction. The next day I asked why.

"Yes, I looked at it," said Vladimir. "I couldn't get beyond that photograph of the dogs. It's unsound, unfair, making fun of Russian patriotism, comparing us to dogs. It confirms my worst fears about the West."

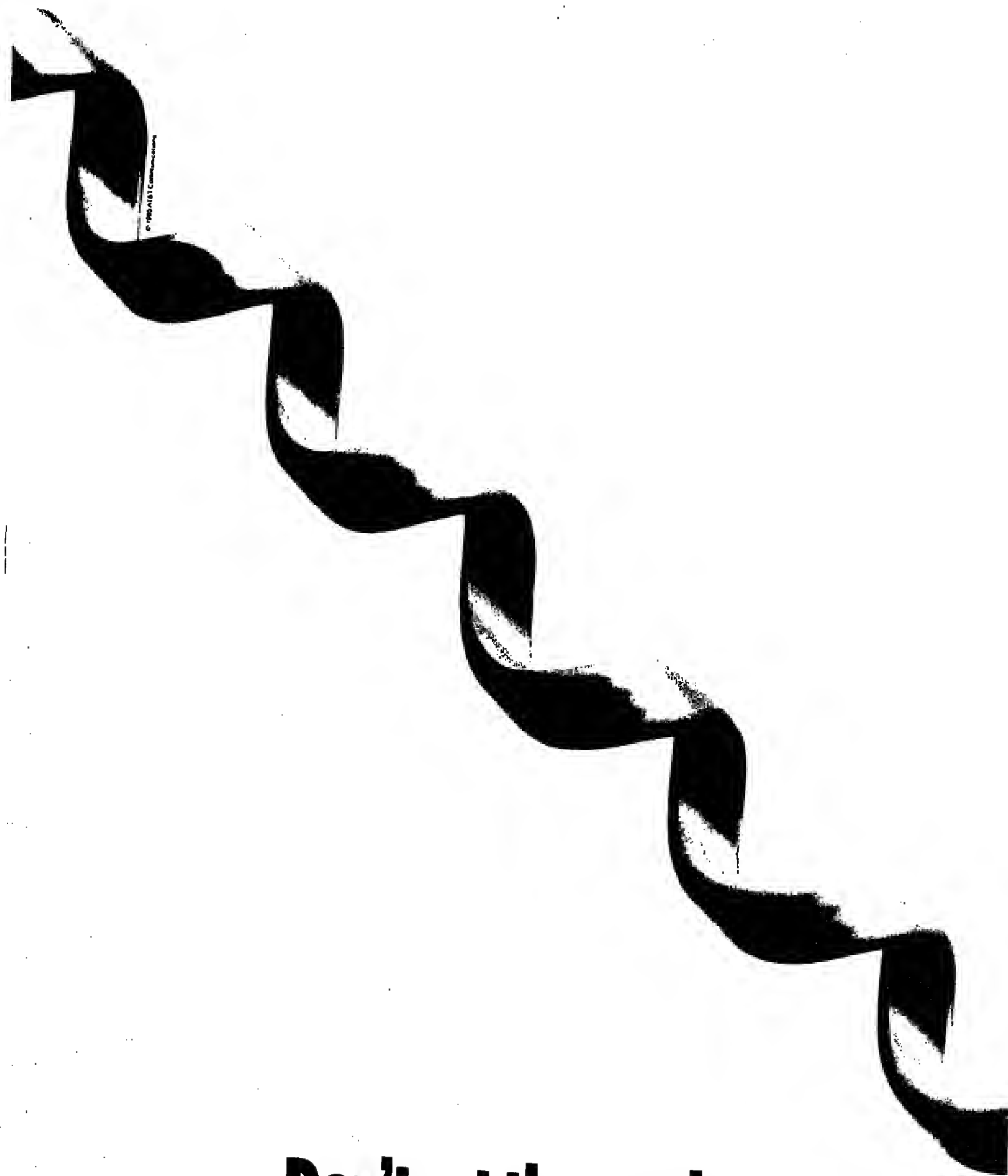
I was startled, even shocked. The picture of the bemedalled dogs was not at all objectionable. Indeed it humanized the Soviet people as dog lovers not warmongers and would, I was sure, have the same effect on most Americans seeing it.

Not so, said Vladimir, bristling still. Don't you see where it's placed? Don't you see the sarcasm and the sleight of hand, the manipulation in the use of the pictures and the wording of the captions?

No, I didn't (and still don't). We talked and argued and were angered about it, and eventually could only agree to disagree.

Our disagreement it seems clear was a small symptom of the deep and even unconscious suspicions and cultural confusions that not only Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev tried to address last month in Washington, but that different peoples of different persuasions stumble over all the time.

It was Rudyard Kipling who wrote a poem, "The Power of the Dog."



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THE JERUSALEM STAR

By Diana C. Chikangwa
Special to The Star

AT FIRST glance, the miniature Arab dolls on display in the tourist gift-shop look like any other item on sale representing Arab folklores.

However, these new dolls on the market are in a class of their own. Made of a home-prepared plaster, the tiny sculptures standing not more than 3 inches and 6 inches have been moulded in the most precise and exquisite manner. Finished off with a rich waterbase paint, the elaborate yellow, green, blue and black geometric and floral designs representing the traditional Arab dress painted on them could easily be mistaken for the genuine thing.

"I take great pleasure in making these dolls because they function as great souvenirs for the tourist looking for that typical Jordanian gift to take back home," says Margerita Guido, creator of the dolls. "Also, they are great gifts for Jordanians to take with them when they travel to other countries".

You might wonder why Guido, a native of Costa Rica, would take an interest in the Jordanian cultural heritage. Having made Costa Rican dolls prior to coming to Amman, Guido has been enchanted by the different types of traditional costumes worn in the various regions of the Kingdom.

"Unlike Costa Rica, which has only two types of national dress,



This charming couple is only a few inches high

Dolls in a class of their own

Jordan has plenty of costumes all representing the different areas," she says.

Guido's dolls are interesting in that they seem to have a reflection of the Central American influence but nonetheless address the Arab culture with the dresses which give

them that distinct Jordanian identity.

Besides making the various women's costumes, she has tried to make more of the men's costumes as she feels these are somewhat overlooked when compared with the female dress.

The dolls which represent re-

gions such as Ma'an, Salt, Saba'a and some parts of Jerusalem are of costumes ranging from the daily village woman's traditional costume to the Bedouin male's "Abash" and "Keffiyah".

Although the dolls have only been on the market for a few months, the public has responded

well to them "This is a traditional craft and both men and women like them," says Anne AbdelQadar, gift shop manager at the Marriott Hotel who now sells the dolls.

"The demand for them is good which I find very exciting," she adds.

It is interesting to note that although Guido spends most of her time working on her art, she holds a degree in Psychology obtained from the University of Costa Rica where she also studied art and dance.

Among other things, she has worked as a Psychology teacher, a counsellor and dancer for the Costa Rican "Compainia Nacional de Danza".

Prior to coming to Jordan, Guido lived in Houston, Texas. While living in Texas, Guido worked as an aerobics instructor and also did some part-time modelling.

During the year and a half that she has resided in Jordan, Guido has taught aerobics and belly dancing. She has also expanded on her art work which comprises portrait painting, photography, and ceramic work, to name a few.

Presently she does all her art work in a studio located in her apartment which she shares with her husband and their two children.

Guido's next step now is to try and expand on the production of her dolls. She would like to open a store with a Jordanian who could continue making them once she leaves the country.

The time is ripe

Karethe Linage interviewed re-known Egyptian Film-maker Mohammed Khan for the Arab World Review when he attended the World Film Festival in Montreal recently.

"Return of a Citizen" has been at both the Moscow and Cannes film festivals and is now entering the official competition in Venice. The film focuses on a middle class family living in present-day Cairo. Chaker returns to Egypt after several years abroad, and discovers that new values and Western individualism are about to ruin his family.

"Wife of an Important Person" was in the official competition in Moscow. It presents a sort of love story in an age unappreciative of romance. It introduces a man whose belief in himself is as uncompromising as is his wife's romantic outlook.

Khan is not the man you might expect to produce critical films. He is a small, middle-aged man with warm eyes and a generous laugh, often directed towards himself.

As one of the leaders of the new Egyptian cinema, could you explain what this cinematographic movement involves?

I started making movies ten years ago. One could say that the time was ripe for giving the traditional cinema its blow. There was a definite need for change, not only within cinematography, but also in working methods. Suddenly, film gave a more truthful picture of our society. For instance, my last film, "Wife of an Important Person," is the first to actually criticize the conduct of the secret police during the '70s and early '80s.

Another noticeable change happened just before I came to Canada. The filmmakers union went on a hunger-strike. An artists' strike had never happened before. More than 1000 actors, directors and producers protested together against a new law which allowed union leaders to all without being re-elected. We won, the law was abolished and new union talks have been set up.

Your film deals with social change. Is Chaker (the returning citizen), as a naive and generous romantic, the example of a dying breed in Egypt?

Chaker is a man who has never done a thing in his life. He accepts everything as it is. "Return of the Citizen" is a slap in the face to the middle class. It is symbolic of the whole of Egyptian society as it was during the '70s and '80s.

In a situation where social change prevails, you can identify three types of individuals. There are those like Chaker who resent the changes but don't act upon their resentment. Then there is the crowd who embraces the new influences in a totally egotistical manner. These "live my life types," usually universally graduate, believe mostly in pragmatism and so search for instant remuneration. The third type is politically involved. He sees the need for activity and for subtle change to solve social conflict. He is society's conscience and its only hope. The rest of the characters are all negative.

In "Return of the Citizen," one brother is prosecuted for his illegal political activities, but these are not defined. Was this deliberate?

I wanted to go through the film without targeting any one group specifically. The film tells of the prosecution of communists and leftists during the '70s. I didn't say it directly, but it was implicit. The film isn't censored, but I believe that is because the authorities didn't understand what I meant. Politicians, not artists, censor films in Egypt. That might be to our advantage.

However, the film was stopped somewhere. It hadn't arrived in Montreal two days before it was to play. There is underlying hostility. As long as I can work in Egypt I'll stay. But if the fundamentalists win the next election, I'm bound to leave, if I am alive.

Is Western influence good or bad for Arab countries?

It is not a question of good or bad influence, but how compatible

these values are for the existing value system. Do we want to inherit a value system that is based on exploitation? The East should build on its own cultural base. I really believe that the sun will rise again from the East, although I do feel bloodshed. The BBC made a documentary called "The Sword of Islam" in which the spread of Islam was presented as a barbaric force. It can be a frightful process when new generations were when power, as has recently been seen in Spain.

In "Wife of an Important Person" you deal with radical student movements and riots. How did these riots influence Egypt during the '70s?

The riots weren't affiliated to any particular party, although the protesters tended to be leftists. The riots rose out of the people's disenchantment with the Sadat regime, which changed many laws overnight without going through the proper legal channels. During the '70s, the justice system used rioters as scapegoats, arrested all intellectuals, and fired many of its own judges. But in the end, this abuse of power was turned against them.

The audience here in Montreal came out from the cinema feeling provoked and frustrated. How does an Egyptian react to your film?

The film is provocative and a modern Egyptian reacts the same way you do. The production has been a success at home. No one likes the police, you know. My job is to focus people's minds on their own reality, on what is too obvious for them to see. I want my time to have an impact. I want reactions.

You mentioned censorship earlier. How does it affect you as a filmmaker?

Censorship exists at three levels: on the synopses, on the script and on the finished product. You can actually get your film through on the first two and then have it refused when the film is finished. But I don't have to agree with them. I can agree or disagree with them or bring it to a higher



زوجة رجل مهم

"Wife of an Important Person", now showing at Cinema Basman, is reviewed by Reem Yassin on page 14.

court. They tend to consider your films in terms of your history. If you've done well, they might accept things they wouldn't before.

All artists are against censorship. I believe it is their duty to be so. But it is totally loose, this freedom could be exploited. Cinema is a strong medium which can have a dangerous impact.

What is your next project? Nothing is decided yet, but I

hope to start shooting my next film, "Walkman," in France soon. It deals with an Egyptian in Paris who completely rejects the Western world. He refuses to learn French and works as a dishwasher in an oriental restaurant while listening to Arab music on his Walkman. The conflict arises when he falls in love with a Moroccan girl who doesn't speak Arabic. I think this is an excellent way to describe the cultural conflicts we face today.

arts

4 FEBRUARY 1988

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• Ahmad Othman got quite a surprise last week — a letter from a bank in Finland advising him that they owed him \$100!

As Co-ordinator of the Fundamental Programme at Al-Quds Open University, Mr Othman went to Finland way back in August to observe the very active network of UNESCO representatives there, who maintain close co-operation between schools and other parts of society.

It seems that when he exchanged some money at the Helsinki railway station the teller at the small kiosk made an error in calculations. Now — six months later — they want to rectify it. Mr Othman takes his hat off to the Union Bank of Finland for accuracy and honesty!

• Last week women who attended a three-day course on participative management were graduated by Dr 'Abdullah 'Elyan, Director-General of the Institute of Public Administration.

The graduation, which took place at the Institute, was attended by President of the Business and Professional Women's Club, Hind Abdul Jeber, Ruthelma Jendeh, the Club's director, and Jeanyee Ne'ileh El-Rashdan and Rihed Al-Qadumi.

Members of the club graduating were Menaf El-Sherif, Rihab Hameh, Reem Al-Naseer, Najeh El-Sauter and Su'ad Dauli. Others were chosen members representing various sectors: Nuhe Nasarawi from the Ministry of Information, Ula Hemad from the Ministry of Agriculture, Bad'ie Hadeid and lawyer Iman Mokbil from the Ministry of Health. Also present were Dr Luma Al-Hadidi, Ministry of Higher Education, Samar Hawatmeh, Ministry of Supply, Souzan Muhyar and Afia Brik Natural Resources Authority, Heanlah 'Obaidet Sali Community College, 'Asleh Nirokh Ministry of Awqaf, Hana 'El-Hiyer from the Jordanian Women's Union, Samar Al-Rabadi Royal Scientific Society, Salweh Al-Kheiry Civil Service Commission, and Dr Safa

Al-Kheiry Modern Development, as well as many more.

• Mr. Nizar Jandeneh, a former president of the Jordanian Pharmaceutical Association, Chairman of Dar-Al-Dawa Pharmaceuticals and Chairman of (AUPAM) Arab Union of Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals & Medical Appliances, returned from the United States last week after going through successful heart surgery. Mr. Jandeneh has been kept busy since his arrival receiving wishes from his relatives and friends.

• The cafeteria of the Amman Baccalaureate school was quite crowded last Wednesday evening as parents, students and teachers gathered for a contest in General Knowledge, followed by a delicious dinner.

The activity, organized by the Parent Teacher Association, is one of many held each year by this committee in an attempt to promote better social interaction between the three groups, parents, teachers and students, as well as to increase the PTA funds which are allocated for improving certain features of the school.

The competition was characterized by enthusiasm, good spirit and interest. In spite of the fact that prizes went only to the winning group 17th, made up mainly of the Saffia and the Keyyale.

• Ibrahim Abbassi, a Jordanian businessman, gave a luncheon party last week to say farewell to His Excellency Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Bahar Abu Tarek who will be leaving us for Iraq next month. Attending the luncheon were: Sultan Sertawi General Manager of the Jordan-Kuwait Bank; Mohammed Nezzaf Amouri, Chairman of the Jordan-Gulf Bank; Mohammed Bashir Suleiman Al Hadidi, and Hashem Dabbas.

• Same and Meher Khoury very proudly announce the arrival of their first child, Mike. Grandma Aida Zeito is celebrating the happy occasion by inviting her colleagues at UNRWA headquarters for a mughil party. Mughil is the traditional Arabic sweet made especially for such occasions.



Congratulations to Hella Aguilar

• This year, among 167 Marriott Hotels worldwide, the award for the Exceptional Employee Motivation will be given to Hella Aguilar, General Manager of the Amman Marriott Hotel. This significant award will be presented — for the second time — to Mr Aguilar on February 8th in Washington, D.C.

Mr Aguilar is recognized by his unique capacity to keep his employees positive, enthusiastic and providing exemplary customer service. He has initiated and participated in many successful programmes benefiting his employees, the Marriott name and the Jordanian people.

• The Amman Bowling Centre in

Jebel Amman was the scene of a fierce competition Tuesday night as four teams battled in the semi-finals for the Silver Cup marking the recent grand opening of the

centre. The British team was defeated by Koreans Hwang Moon Kyu, Lee Cheng Sook, Kim Seng Bok, Pak Wong Chul, Pak Kim Young Yi, and Choi Che Myung Sook. Victorious over the Jordanian team were Filipinos Gunny Deamarnas, Neila Leocadio, Oef Antonio, Chila Lombao, Manny Contreras and Jerry Borla. The winners now have their sights set on next Tuesday night and the final championship frames.

Friends of Archaeology

Its old tradition honoured and a new one hopefully started for the Friends this February.

But to begin, on Friday 5 February, the first trip of the month is to the Hellenistic site of Irbid al-Amir where a ten-year reconstruction effort by The French Institute of Archaeology and the Department of Antiquities was completed in June 1987. Dr Frank Breemer of the French Institute will lead the trip which should also include visits to near-by cave dwellings and to the Roman settlement of Sur in the hills behind Irbid al-Amir. Starting time for the trip is 9:00 am from the Amra Hotel and don't forget your picnic lunch.

Tradition is honoured on 12 February with a trip to Pella in the Jordan Valley. Dr Alan Warmesley will lead the tour of the excavations now underway by a team from Sydney University and the Department of Antiquities. Departure, as usual at 9:00 am from the Amra Hotel. And if you can't manage the Pella trip this time, another trip is planned for late March or early April when a second team from Sydney will be working.

Friday 26 February is the date for a new venture by the Friends. Harry Hopper will be leading a walking tour in the vicinity of Me'in Hot Springs. Focus of the trip is a Byzantine hamlet and total walking distance should be around eight kilometres. Remember to wear comfortable walking shoes and to bring a picnic lunch you can carry in comfort. Departure from the Amra Hotel at 9:00 am.

Lectures

For those who prefer the indoor life, the Friends have two lectures for the month. On Wednesday 10 February at 7:00 pm at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) Jonathan Meby, Shell Fellow of ACOR, will present a lecture on "Landscape evolution and early agricultural settlements in the Jordan Valley".

One Wednesday 24 February at 7:00 pm at ACOR Dr Brian Byrd, NEH Fellow of ACOR, will present a lecture on "Early Village Life: patterns of neolithic community organization and household configurations during the 7th and 8th millennia B.C."

The public is cordially welcomed to all lectures.

Window On the Philippines

Medical and dental services at Caritas clinics

• Here is a good news item for members of the Filipino community in Jordan. Jordan Caritas is operating a number of medical and dental clinics in and around Amman, charging only nominal fees. Each clinic provides general medical and dental services, vaccination, and laboratory examinations.

The staff in each clinic includes a general practitioner and a dentist. The facilities include a pharmacy and a medical laboratory. A fee of JD 1 is charged for consultations. Ordinary medications are given free.

The clinics are located in the following areas: Jabal Amman: Mango St. Ashrefiyah: Barto St. Jabal Al-Hashime: Abdo Nega-wah Circle. Zarqa: New Zarqa St. 16

IFC rates Philippine economy

• Sir William Ryle, vice-president of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), who called on President Aquino on 26 January told her that IFC planned "a considerable increase" in investments in the Philippines.

Sir Ryle said, "I believe the prospects for the Philippine economy are good. The investment climate has improved, particularly in recent months and continues to improve. The overall political situation is moving towards more political stability."

Philippine trade drive

• The Manila International Future Exchange has launched the trading of copra and cotton contracts as it embarks on a new phase of development in the Philippine commodity future industry. Coconut oil will be launched separately because of the wider scope of the commodity.

Peso depreciation feared

• A study by the Philippine Central Bank shows that the nation's balance of payments (BOP) this year is expected to increase by US \$17 million if the peso is allowed to depreciate further by one peso against the US dollar. The Central Bank's analysis is based on the insistence of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the peso to slide beyond the original target of 21.50 against the US dollar.

The IMF is advocating such a peso depreciation to improve the Philippines' BOP which summarizes the international trade, including commodity and services transactions, capital inflows and gold movement.

Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez is not keen on allowing the peso to deteriorate further because he fears it will cause the Philippines' outstanding foreign obligations to increase. The Central Bank has been supporting the peso by selling dollars. As a result, its international reserves went

THE WINNERS — Jeff Martin, a school teacher from Canada, crosses the finish line all alone in winning seventh Pal Manila Marathon which started and ended at the Quirino Grandstand. At right, women's winner Rita Denniston of Hawaii, proudly holds her plaque. Martin, who ran most part of the 42-kilometre race shirt-less due to the heat, clocked 2:25.11 while Denniston finished in 2:53.14. They each won P 50,000.

down from US \$2.5 billion in August to US \$1.8 billion in November 1987.

Ban on export of Philippine female workers receives support

• The temporary ban on the deployment overseas of Philippine domestic workers has received wide support from various women's and civic groups in the Philippines and from responsible members of Philippine communities abroad.

In congratulatory messages to Philippine Labour Secretary Franklin M. Drilon, who had recommended the ban to the Philippine cabinet, the National Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines and the Filipino-Abu Dhabi Society Club urged the labour official to extend the ban to other Philippine female workers overseas.

In Jordan, the new Labour Attaché of the Philippine Embassy, Alfredo G. Rosario, said the ban "best expresses the government's concern for the workers' well-being and its determination to keep them at home even at some economic sacrifice until adequate and effective safeguards for their protection have been made."

He said the "government's decision strikes at the very roots of our moral dilemma," pointing out that "over the years, concerned Filipinos have agonized over the plight of many female workers subjected to abuse and exploitation by unscrupulous recruiters and employers."

Meanwhile, Rosario said he was looking into ways of promoting closer ties between Jordan and the Philippines, especially in the area of labour. He said that he was studying the feasibility of Jordan

and the Philippines concluding a labour agreement.

Friday mass at Jebel Al-Weibdah

• The Catholic Church in Amman has decided to celebrate a mass in English at noon every Friday at the Church of Annunciation in Jebel Al-Weibdah for those who cannot attend the regular Sunday mass.

This mass is not intended to be a substitute for the Sunday mass but to facilitate the receiving of the Holy Sacrament of communion by the faithful.

However, no mass will be celebrated on Friday, 6 February, owing to a special programme arranged by the church for the arrival in Amman of the newly-ordained Patriarch of Jerusalem, Michel Sabbah.

For the Families only:
At night time till 10:00 pm

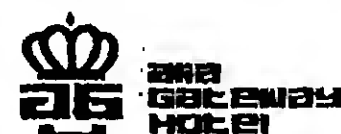
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12 dancers



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The University Bookshop is awarding 12 prizes each week. You can win by correctly answering the questions published here in the Star. Then, everyone who has submitted one correct entry will be eligible for the grand prize of a "Duo-fold Centennial" pen set, by Parker.



Story of Writing Contest

Everyone is eligible to participate. Just record the answers to this week's questions on the form below, and send it to:

The Jerusalem Star
P.O. Box 591
Amman, Jordan

Your entry must be on this form, and it must arrive here within two weeks of the date of this issue. Winners will be announced on this page in three weeks time.

Questions Week 3

1. The scribes who made the mass of the new technical possibilities of parchment and quill to produce the gloriously coloured "Book of Kells" lived in:

a) Rome b) Persia c) Greece d) Ireland

2. In the Middle Ages assembly line of book making the scribe wrote the main text, the thinner added decorations of real gold and the tounour:

a) sewed the pages together b) drew the fancy initial letters c) made the bindings d) specialized in musical notation

3. The first mechanically printed book was a:

a) Bible b) medical text c) law book d) book of psalms

Circle the correct answer

1 a b c d 2 a b c d 3 a b c d

Name:

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

3

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Encouragement of occupation

THE VETO which the United States has cast against a UN Security Council resolution that calls for a solution of the Middle East conflict under UN auspices shows that Washington evinces little or no esteem towards the highest international body entrusted with safeguarding world peace and resolving regional conflicts on the basis of international legitimacy. The veto is tantamount to a denial by the United States of the right of the United Nations to carry out the task for which it has been established.

The US move came amidst world-wide outcries against Israeli barbaric practices against defenceless Palestinian civilians in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and persistent calls for resolving the Palestinian question, the core of the conflict in the region, within an international conference. World governments, east and west, have been advocating UN intervention to put an end to the savage treatment of Palestinians under occupation. Only the United States, a maverick when Israel is concerned, chose to oppose the international will and stand by Israel's aggression, illegal occupation and inhuman behaviour.

The immediate consequence of the US veto will undoubtedly mean a considerable encouragement for Israel to go ahead with its brutal iron-fist policy in the occupied areas in an attempt to quell the uprising which has been going on there for more than two months. The Arab population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, with their hopes for a just settlement, have been dealt a fresh blow by the American veto. They will, certainly step up their resistance of the forces of occupation to make up for the loss of another opportunity to resolve their prolonged problem under UN supervision. The United States has thus adventurously obstructed what has been seen as a serious bid by the world body to end the Middle East problem on a just and balanced basis and terminate the fragile situation which has been prevailing in the occupied territories for more than twenty years.

The US contention that other moves are being taken to reactivate the Middle East peace process is no justification for its hostile attitude at the Security Council. For it has been asserted once and again that no solution would be viable or acceptable unless it is reached through an international conference convened under the auspices of the United Nations. No power on earth can monopolize or dictate its own concept of peace in a region which has an enormous strategic importance to the whole world. The conflict in the Middle East has assumed wide international dimensions, necessitating that a solution should be found under UN auspices and with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties involved in the dispute.

Prolonging the uprising

WITH THE passage of yet another week on the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories — a week which witnessed an unjustified US veto in the Security Council, an escalation of Israeli terrorism in the West Bank and Gaza Strip villages, and heightened world condemnation of Israeli's barbarism — a major question faces the Arab nation as it watches from far away the generous sacrifices which the Palestinians are making every day.

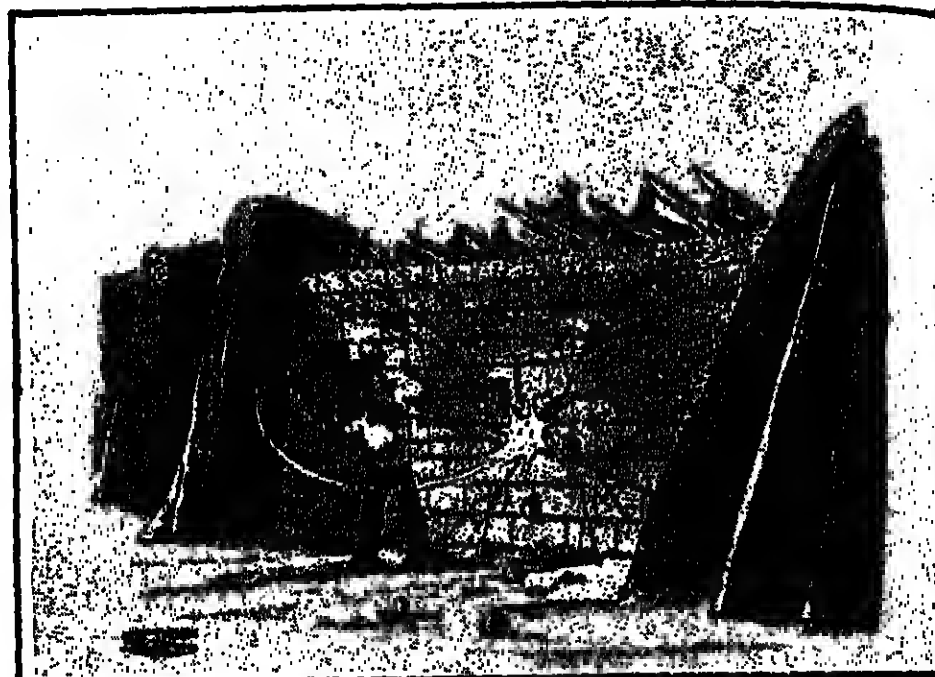
The Arabs must ask how they can support the steadfastness of the beleaguered and prolong the uprising? It becomes a patriotic duty of every Arab, on both public and popular levels, to contribute to those who are suffering from Israeli starvation, beatings, indiscriminate killing and detention policies.

Officially, Arab leaders must not cease their diplomatic initiative and efforts in order to rally the support of governments and people, organizations and political movements, behind the just cause of the Palestinian people until these efforts can materialize into political and economic pressures which should force Israel to join in the peace process.

His Majesty King Hussein's latest tour of European countries comes within this context, and in fulfilment of the Arab Summit's resolutions.

On the popular level, the Arab people must create means of physically and materially supporting Palestinians under occupation. This has to be done by organizing donation campaigns, establishing funds and sponsoring families and victims who have suffered under Israel's rule of terror.

The continuation of the uprising is the most cherished goal of all Arabs. The political gains of the last few weeks must not be allowed to go to waste or be given away. If we let down those who choose to sacrifice their lives for the noble ideal in which we all believe, then our association with the crime of the century will be impossible to dialogue.



Keeping up with President Reagan

President Ronald Reagan's final state-of-the-union message in office promised a continuing agenda of reforms — or 'achievements' as every administration likes to see them — but history shows that the last end first years in office of American leaders are the least productive.

By Sajid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON — It's not every day that Lao Tsz, the founder of Taoism in China, is quoted in the US Congress. President Ronald Reagan's use of his 600 B.C. wisdom was brief and to the point: Govern a great nation as you would cook a small fish; do not overdo it.

Of all the things we know about the incumbent US president, his culinary skill isn't one. But no matter; it's interesting to hear the chief talking, though it isn't the kind of helpful information one expects. Whatever the forthcoming year of the Reagan presidency holds for the tiny fish, the great American nation actually, cannot be distilled from the presidential tip-off. Nor is it clear as to what the future holds for the rest of the world; most surely it is beyond the frying pan.

President Reagan cannot be faulted for thinking already about posterity, when history of his two terms might be written. It's every public figure's right to set the record straight before it's too late. His predecessors strove toward the same objective, and it wasn't short of tragic that President Jimmy Carter talked to put down the end of the Iran hostage crisis in January 1981 on his book.

The Iranians deliberately postponed release of the captives until the day of President Reagan's inauguration. Now the Lebanese capture of Western hostages are reported to hint that they want to deliver a similar humiliation on Reagan. But the complex interability of the Lebanese situation, of which the hostages are but one set of sufferers, is not the only major item on President Reagan's agenda. Nor somehow is the American nation consumed with concern for the hostages as it was in the Iran hostage crisis. Reagan's immediate agenda extends far beyond that of his predecessor — which is why one tends to believe him literally when he says "we're not finished yet."

In America's international relations, Reagan said in his seventh and last state-of-the-union message to Congress, "there is only one description for what, together, we have achieved: a complete turnaround, a revolution." The president said that "America is strong and democracy is everywhere on the move. From Central America to East Asia, ideas like free markets and democratic reform and human rights are taking hold. We've replaced 'Bleeding America' with 'Look Up to America.'"

So in that state of flux, surely there is room for more? A revolution can be an on-going thing for several years, and by Reagan's own admission once started it must be difficult to stop. There is, therefore, ample opportunity in the remaining year for the president to consolidate his gains, if gains they are to be seen as by posterity. The free market philosophy the president spoke of in glowing terms is under a serious threat ever since the stock-market's crash of October last year and the subsequent aftershocks rendered by a less than confident marketplace.

It isn't at risk in the traditionally capitalist countries of Western Europe, North America or Asia but in the newly emerging economies of the developing world. The crash dealt a blow not only to assets and savings, but also to fragile indigenous variations of economic philosophy. The recovery from that trauma is being hindered by lack of decisive action by the United States itself. The US budget deficit is far from becoming manageable, and hundreds of thousands of American households would be hard-put to take seriously Reagan's pledge that current reforms will "prevent the federal budget from ever again ravaging the family budget." By a conservative estimate, the deficit's corrosive effect on the households is expected to last several years, if not the next decade.

The democratic revolution cited by Reagan is itself a potential victim of the recessionary tide unleashed by the crash and the combined effect of a falling dollar, declining oil prices (good for some yes, but a setback for many others) and high interest rates. The "reurgent" new democracies such as Argentina, Brazil, the Philippines are also among the most vulnerable economies — exposed to the debilitating effects of debt servicing, unequal trade and unbalanced growth.

"The resurgence of democracy is owed to those courageous people on almost every continent who have struggled to take control of their own destiny," said Reagan. This is no doubt true, but there is also evidence — enough to dent anyone's enthusiasm — that self-determination continues to elude tens of millions in Africa, Asia and Latin America because of interventionist policies of either the United States or the Soviet Union.

In President Reagan's last year, there is little chance that political settlements in Afghanistan, the West Bank or Gaza, sub-Saharan or Southern Africa or in Central America would bring the people any nearer self-rule. Yet ironically it is in these areas that superpower influences would work more as a catalyst than in the Philippines, Argentina or Brazil.

There is even a less chance of any meaningful effort being made by his successor in the first year of office. Traditionally that has been the least productive of a president's term. But should the world go round according to the US presidential cycle? President Reagan gave us a broad hint: It is the free nations that, in the true sense of history, are both resilient and resurgent.

Turkey's evolution since the coup

By Meggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — There have been three military coups in Turkey since 1980, each bringing about some political and social changes in the country. Yet the last takeover in September 1980 was perhaps the most far-reaching in its consequences.

The Generals' Coup in Turkey by veteran journalist Mehmet Ali Birand, published by Brassey's of London, is the story of that coup, how it evolved and its effects on the Turks and their country. Already a best-seller in Turkey, the English version is one of the most detailed accounts on hand of a military seizure of power in a modern state.

Birand maintains that Turkey's army has a unique position. "Inside and outside the country, the Turkish armed forces are perceived as a moderating factor with the legitimate right — or even duty — to intervene in the name of the nation," and "the perception that this is 'our army', a centrepiece of Turkish life with all its contradictions and shortcomings, is pervasive."

At the beginning of 1978, Bulent Ecevit was re-elected prime minister of Turkey for the third time, representing his own (and now defunct) Republican People's Party as well as a coalition of smaller groups. But Turkey was beset by many problems.

The economy, drained by the Cyprus intervention during a previous Ecevit administration in 1974 and then ravaged by the oil-price rise in subsequent years, was a prevalent worry. There was a developing conflict among the population, the right-wing and left-wing factions at each other's throats, street riots, assassinations, an ominous uncertainty. Added to the civil strife was the revolt of the Kurds in eastern Turkey.

With the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in Iran in 1979, the Middle East became a focus of Western interest. "The 'loss' of Iran upped the value of Turkey's strategic location, although from an American point of view, Turkey and Iran were not total equivalents," says Birand.

"Above all they could not expect the same pliability from Turkey as they had found under the absolutist rule of the Shah — public opinion, a vociferous Left, and the quarrelsome parliament as well as extra-

parliamentary opposition singled Turkey out. Nevertheless, the Turks could be prevailed upon to step in to fill the gap vacated by Iran."

Also, he says, "The Americans had reason to fear that the Islamic revival which could so easily dispense with the Shah at the spouse of his power could equally spread like a prairie fire across the Islamic world. In fact, all the indications were that this had already begun. As the full implications of the Iranian Revolution sank in, the West, led by Washington, cast anxious glances in the direction of Turkey."

As an important member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), with its second largest force of soldiers (after the United States) it was no surprise that the West was watching Turkey's domestic crises with great concern.

When the Russians moved into Afghanistan in December 1979, Turkey was again spotlighted as a Western partner of immense geographical importance. If, as the US feared, the Soviets went into Iran and thence to the oil-fields of the Middle East, Turkey would be in the main line of defence, the strategists reasoned.

General Kenan Evren, chief of staff in September 1980 and current president, led the 'Operation Flag' before the dawn of 12 September which 'spelled a range of measures including the takeover of the country's broadcasting facilities, the control of parliament and neutralization of political parties, the supplies of essentials to the population in the aftermath of the intervention, lists of suspects to be rounded up immediately, and control over the banking system to avert any panic.' It was, as Birand explains, "obvious that 'Operation Flag' was basically a technical blueprint for the seizure of power."

The coup was greeted with great relief by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which had offered Turkey financial aid, but on its own terms. "There was, however, more to it than an urgent rescue operation to shore up the ailing economy of NATO's newly-upgraded south-eastern bulwark."

"It was felt that Turkey had become a test-case for IMF interventions in a host of developing countries, particularly Latin American debtors, similarly testing on the brink of defaulting on their accumulated

debts to Western banks and international institutions," says the author.

Mehmet Ali Birand has written an absorbing account of the crucial events of 1980, specifying personalities involved, and the peripheral occurrences at the time.

Keyder, a sociology professor at the State University in Binghamton, New York, begins his argument with a history of Turkey and its development under the Ottoman Empire, the growth of its economy and its industrialization.

Keyder states that, "In investigating the sources of capital accumulation in Turkey what immediately emerges as of paramount importance is the extent of foreign funding. Starting soon after [World War II], the Turkish state and the bourgeoisie were able to convince the US government, supranational organizations and various funding agencies that the development of capitalism was desirable and should be subsidized externally."

Keyder elaborates, "Turkey's geographical position on the southern flank of NATO and its shared border with the Soviet Union were undoubtedly important factors contributing to the success of this endeavour." He adds, "In the case of Turkey, US economic and military aid provided the single most important credit item (after exports) each year until 1989."

"For purposes of free trade within the customs union, investment in the member countries was a more certain proposition: while if cheap labour were the issue, investment outside the European Community was more lucrative than investment in Turkey with its relatively high wages."

Keyder discusses Turkey's economic crisis throughout the 1970s, mentioning the world oil crisis and the invasion of Cyprus in 1974. Each circumstance prompted the West, in particular the United States, to cut back on "the official funds they transferred to Turkey under the category of grants, aid, long-term loans and military assistance."

Of Turkey's economy after the 1980 coup, Keyder says, "A new type of regulation was necessary. The elaborate nexus of state controls and distribution policies were to be dismantled through a prescription of policies that IMF experts freely dispensed."

The book is a radical in-depth study of its subject, but with a close-consciousness that prevails throughout.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Fear-barrier broken

THE FEAR-barrier has been broken in the occupied Arab territories following two months of daily confrontation between Arab protestors and Israeli troops. Watching on TV an Arab youth chasing an Israeli soldier or settler should not surprise us any more.

Before the historic uprising began, Arabs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip feared random shooting, brutal beating, arbitrary arrest and humiliation. They feared provocative Jewish settlers roaming the streets of Arab towns and villages with their fingers ready to pull the triggers. The occupation had its awful aspect amongst the defenceless population.

Things are now different. The spirit of resistance has rekindled and the awe has been replaced with courage and determination. A drastic change has occurred in the attitude of the Arab population towards the Israeli machinery of occupation. The Israeli will pay a very heavy price if they think that the hands of the clock can be turned backward.

What has happened is not very difficult to understand. In the past eight weeks, the Israelis used all means available to quell the uprising, including excessive such as killing by poisonous gas. The Israelis have exhausted all repressive tactics employed in both old and modern history. Mass killing, I suppose, is unthinkable.

For their part, the Arabs have endured all these Israeli practices; only to find out that the gains in terms of self-respect and international sympathy and esteem, far exceed the losses.

It is now crystal clear that the re-voicing Palestinians will never be deterred by any measure of repression after experiencing the sweet taste of success. The Israelis, on the other hand, being condemned world-wide for their inhuman behaviour, will have to act more cautiously against the re-voicing population. Furthermore, their soldiers have been demoralized after being pushed into a war of attrition with unarmed civilians. Their reputation as tough combat soldiers has severely deteriorated after they have been assigned the duties of riot police and brought to the streets to confront old men, women and children.

The breaking of the fear-barrier will prove to be a decisive factor in forcing Israel to abandon its intransigent position and give in to Palestinian demands. The Israelis will soon find out that they cannot afford, in terms of costs, more of their army and people and even military power, to continue to control an Arab population increasingly determined to reap the fruit of its huge sacrifices, without fear of death by shooting or poisoning, arrests or bone-breaking.

The greater disaster looms on the Israeli side who has very much to lose unless it rescinds its denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Has the US changed its stance on the conference?

WASHINGTON — To the surprise of almost everyone in Washington President Reagan has not only renewed the administration's interest in a Middle East peace process but has indicated to Egypt's President Mubarak and His Majesty King Hussein that a way might be found to get the United States to agree to an international Middle East peace conference.

This has become known partly through talks between President Reagan and President Mubarak, who has been visiting the United States, during the past week. It has also leaked out to the vital point in the special mission conveyed by Philip C. Habib to King Hussein on Saturday.

The decision to move gently towards an international conference came after the administration has had the opportunity to talk here in Washington with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir and in Jerusalem with Foreign Minister Peres.

The first has hitherto totally rejected the international approach whereas the second believes it is the only possible path towards a settlement with the Arabs.

Two months of higher disturbing disorders in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have contributed most to the point of view that the existing policy will never result in peace. King Hussein continues to exert a great influence and has long been the number-one advocate of the international approach. That means that, instead of getting direct talks between Jordan and Israel, there would be a gathering of all the states directly concerned, including the PLO and Syria, and all the members of the United



Nation security Council including the USSR and China.

Direct talks between Jordan and Israel might then take place as a subcommittee to the larger conference. The problem is to bring together those two, or any other pairs of states, so they could then negotiate freely. Another question is whether they would be somehow subject to the will of the international conference. This apparently worries the Israelis.

The mission of Philip Habib to Jordan is understood to have engaged in the subtlety of saying that the US was interested in discussing living conditions and increased self-government in the occupied territories. One US diplomat argued that such practical issues could diminish the heat engendered by violence and the international conference issues, and make it possible to take up the more vital issues a little later.

Talks between an American envoy and King Hussein are of special interest also because King Hussein has been hurt by the US Congress' decision to deny Jordan aircraft and missiles.

President Mubarak is understood to feel that an international conference could in some way develop as a replacement for the Camp David accords which resulted until recently in Egypt's being ostracized by other Arab states.

The Egyptian president in speeches and a television appearance also proposed a "six month moratorium" on all forms of violence by Arabs and Israelis, halting all settlement activities in occupied territories and guaranteeing the safety of Palestinians, as a preparation for the eventual international conference.

Finally he suggests that Israel might be amenable if it was given reasons to believe that Palestinian might seek federation with Jordan.



Palestinian stones against helicopters

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians Wednesday threw rocks at Israeli cars in Bethlehem, injuring two Israelis. Israeli radio added that Israeli riding in the cars threw stones back at the demonstrators and fired pistol shots over their heads.

Meanwhile, Aama Ibrahim, 24, who was shot in the head during a demonstration in Anetia Tuesday, died of her wounds at the hospital. Her death brought to 42nd number of Arabs killed by Israeli gunfire since clashes broke out on 8 December, according to a United Nations count.

In Hehoul, 10 miles south of Jerusalem, protesters Wednesday seized Palestinian flags, burned tires and blocked roads before Israeli troops dispersed them, the Palestine Press Service reported. The Arab-run news agency said troops fired live ammunition to disperse protesters at a high school in Hebron. No injuries were reported.

In the Gaza Strip, about 500 students protested in Khan Younis, parading Palestinian flags and pictures of Arabs from the town who had been killed in clashes with the army. A commercial strike closed shops in Gaza city. The army forced open 20 stores in the city centre, but merchants continued to stay away from their stores.

On Tuesday armed Jewish settlers vandalized cars in a West Bank town of Anetia where there

was an earlier clash between Israelis and Arab protesters in which two Arabs were shot to death.

The army said soldiers turned back a second group of armed settlers who tried to enter the Arab village of Ein Yabrud Monday night. They were apparently retaliating for a firebomb attack Sunday in which a settler was severely burned.

Leaders of the Gush Emunim Settlement Movement announced they had formed a special reaction team to respond to Palestinian riots. They warned they might not be able to restrain their followers if Arabs attack on settlers continued. "The purpose was to tell residents that until now we have been restrained. A settler said, from now on, we don't know what we will do."

The reported vigilante attack followed an incident Monday in which a convoy of Israeli soldiers and civilians was trapped by stone-throwing protesters.

Israelis got out of their vehicles and opened fire, but the army said it was still investigating whether soldiers or civilians fired the fatal shots.

Meir Kohn, secretary of the regional council for settlements in the Negev area, said settlers formed a team to "decide how to react to the disturbances." He would not elaborate.

Kohn also blamed the Israeli government for the recent upsurge of

Rabin's strategy enforced

violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. "The hesitation of the government has created this situation," Kohn told the Associated Press. "From my knowledge of Arabs, they need a strong arm."

The army ordered the closure of all West Bank schools and four universities Tuesday, a day after violent clashes, many of them involving students. The one-day closure affected about 280,000 students who had returned to classes Monday after a two-week mid-term break.

Among the facilities ordered closed was Yotvatan-sponsored Bethlehem University which had opened its doors Monday after a three-month closure imposed following violent demonstrations.

The army also extended curfews on the West Bank city of Nablus, and six villages and refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Disturbances were reported Monday throughout the occupied territories and curfews were imposed on live refugee camps and Nablus, the largest city in the West Bank with 100,000 residents. Troops moved into Nablus, downtown central market area overnight and arrested dozens of Palestinians after two days in which protesters controlled the streets.

Residents of Dheisheh refugee camp on the outskirts of Bethlehem said a bus carrying Jewish settlers was stoned on the main road leading past the camp. A resident said the settlers got off the bus, chased a group of youths and dragged a half-dozen ranging in age from 10 to 14 aboard the bus. He said settlers left the youths off at military headquarters in Bethlehem.

Youths Monday locked the street in Arab East Jerusalem where a full commercial strike has been in effect for more than three weeks. Police fired tear gas to disperse them.

Near the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, police fired tear gas to disperse about 200 protesters, mostly women, who shouted anti-Israeli slogans after attending a memorial service for the Palestinian martyr. Later Sunday, stone-throwing protesters clashed with riot police firing tear gas at the same site, about 100 metres from the church.

Late Sunday, one more Israeli car was firebombed near Ramallah while two firebombs were hurled at Israeli vehicles near Jer-

usalem's Arab neighbourhood of Anetia, Israeli radio said. No injuries or damage were reported.

Finally the relative quiet in the occupied territories was shattered Saturday as Israeli troops opened fire on hundreds of demonstrators, seriously wounding at least two people, the army and Palestinian sources said.

During day-long demonstrations in Nablus and nearby Balata refugee camp, hundreds of protesters clashed with troops who used tear gas, rubber bullets and live ammunition.

The violence in Nablus appeared to be the worst in the occupied territories since the army initiated a new policy of beating Palestinian protesters three weeks ago. The army declared the city a closed military zone and ordered reporters out. It also clamped a curfew on nearby Balata refugee camp.

Demonstrators waved Palestinian flags, chanted anti-Israeli slogans and held up pictures of Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. A witness who refused to identify himself said soldiers stormed into Al-Illud Hospital and arrested dozens of Palestinians.

There were also demonstrations in Hebron where troops dispersed stone-throwing students from the Islamic University.

In Gaza City, shopkeepers obeyed instructions to close down their stores. The order was issued earlier in the week by the National Unity Committee for the Uprising in the Territories. A leaflet issued by the committee accused Israeli troops of attacking two women in the Bech refugee camp near Gaza city. It urged the Palestinians to continue the protest campaign against Israel and close their stores on Saturday.

Also in Gaza city, Israeli troops clashed with student demonstrators who burned tires and chanted anti-Israeli slogans. The soldiers

attacked the demonstrators with tear gas and beat those they caught. Seven Palestinians were sent to hospital with bruises and broken bones. Troops also fired tear gas at a group of 40 women protesting the arrest of an 18-year-old youth by soldiers who beat and threw him in a jeep.

In the mixed Arab-Jewish neighbourhood of Abu Tor in Jerusalem, police broke up a demonstration and arrested one Palestinian youth, Israeli radio reported.

As the violence surged the United States began a new round of diplomacy focusing on a temporary, self-rule scheme for the 1.5 million residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip who have been living under Israeli military rule since 1967. Veteran US envoy Philip Habib who delivered a message to King Hussein from President Ronald Reagan on Saturday, the official Jordan News Agency reported.

The agency did not elaborate and the US embassy spokesman in Amman said he had no information about the meeting or letter.

The meeting occurs against the background of a visit to Washington by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, a close ally of King Hussein in efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, and a debate in the United Nations over Palestinian unrest in the occupied territories.

In another development, the United States vetoed a Security Council Resolution Monday calling for UN-sponsored peace talks on the Middle East, saying it would interfere with a U.S. diplomatic initiative. The vote was 14-1.

The veto came after days of negotiations failed to find common ground on the problem of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which has attracted worldwide concern and given new urgency to the search for peace between Israel and Arab countries.



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Roots of resurgence

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

THE POPULAR Palestinian uprising in the territories under Israeli control is far from revolutionary, but it has brought into sharper relief an Islamic movement which, for many years now, has intrigued and unsettled fear among the Israelis.

Israeli government analysts invariably have concluded that an Islamic upsurge in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza would automatically eliminate the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and strike deep divisions among the Palestinians. But the assumption increasingly appears to be providing wrong, according to recent reports and independent analyses of the situation.

There are, of course, several Islamic groups in the occupied territories with a large following among the young, most of whom were born shortly before or after Israel seized the areas in the June 1967 war. But there perhaps any simplistic definition that the Islamic movement should stop.

Independent analysts point out that Islamic Jihad in the occupied territories, a distinct movement altogether, is not to be confused with the Islamic Jihad in Lebanon, Egypt or Iran. Likewise, the Islamic movement in the Gaza Strip differs markedly from that in the West Bank, even though the groups share views or ideological framework.

The Islamic movement took root in the Gaza Strip between 1948 and 1967, nurtured by traditional ties with Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen, the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, in the years after the debacle of 1967, the movement was dormant though not quite inactive.

In the aftermath of the Iranian revolution in 1978, some strands of the movement drew inspiration from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's message, which had its inevitable fallout on the area.

But other strains among the fundamentalists were dominated

by the Muslim Brotherhood. According to Palestinian sources, the movement was based at the Islamic University in Gaza and worked, according to one source, toward "raising the level of Islamic consciousness in the area."

The main thrust of that message, according to Palestinian analysts, was that liberation could come only after the people return to "true Islam" and that a future state would be Islamic in character, albeit with nationalistic overtones, and independent of foreign rule.

The universities played a part also in the spread of the Islamic movement in the West Bank. The Islamic Jihad's growth at Bir Zeit, Al-Najah and Hebron universities, for example, was embodied in the student union elections.

The Islamic groups, in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, consider armed struggle as the principal way toward achieving their objective and advance a two-fold rejection of Israel.

Firstly, they argued, Israel is an extraneous Jewish state amidst a Muslim world, and secondly, it is a Zionist entity occupying the Palestinian lands and oppressing the people.

The Muslim groups grew in an atmosphere of "hopelessness" over the lack of a political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. They tried Marxism, they tried many other things during the past 20 years of occupation, but they saw no solution, so the Islamic Jihad appealed to them," a Palestinian analyst said.

The effect of the Islamic groups was palpable in the Gaza Strip, the traditional stronghold through its historical ties with the Muslim Brotherhood, but their influence was seen to spread also through a rejection of western lifestyle, which usually was associated with the occupying power, Israel. The Muslim groups sought to replace that lifestyle with their own ideas about ways of living and the environment. Where there was resistance they did not hesitate to use violence.



Not the battle-field he trained for

A member of the Islamic Jihad group, who insisted on anonymity, said, "We have to admit that we aim at converting the Middle East region to committed Muslims, before we can liberate Palestine from its aggressors."

These principles and teachings brought the Muslim groups into direct conflict with the nationalist groups. There were some clashes between the supporters of the Muslim groups and the PLO. In 1981, the supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood burnt the Red Crescent library in Gaza, claiming that the Red Crescent, the Palestinian equivalent of the Red Cross, was associated with Communism.

The PLO's retreat from Lebanon after the 1982 Israeli invasion encouraged the Islamic groups to seek to expand their power base. The rivalry was most evident on the university campuses, where disputes became endemic. The Al-Najah University in Nablus was ordered to close in September 1987 by its administration after repeated clashes between the Islamic and PLO supporters.

At the outset, Israel took advantage of the dissension and supported the Muslim movements, expecting them to overwhelm the nationalist groups and undercut the PLO's influence.

But the Israeli strategists had exaggerated those divisions. According to one Arab analyst, "the disparity between the two sides remained limited" and failed to turn into an inter-Palestinian conflict of significant dimensions. One reason for the lack of serious or prolonged friction was the composition of the Islamic constituency.

The other was a quick reprisal by both sides of the situation in the area. Many of the adherents of the Islamic groups were ordinary conservative Muslims who traditionally were close to their Islamic roots. This was particularly so in Gaza, where the Islamic University functioned as a branch of Al-Azhar University in Cairo.

Prior to the rivalry that caused the clashes, a kind of tactical alliance was seen developing between the Muslim fundamentalist groups and the nationalists, mainly Fatah, which is not Marxist. The link was based on the argument that the liberation struggle could only be waged by arms and by commitment to Islam.



Israeli strategists have overestimated the rift between the Muslim movements and the PLO

Underground organization and structure.

Within the Palestinian ranks, however, there is still some doubt as to how effective the Islamic movement can be in the long term. Palestinian analysts suspect that the movement's strength and potential is overrated as part of an Israeli attempt to destroy the PLO.

The analysis also cite as the PLO's abiding strengths the Palestinian's consistent support to the nationalist, rather than the Islamic, cause and a history of co-existence between the Christian and Muslim Palestinians. In order for the Islamic movement to be more broad-based it will to drastically change the robust structure of the Palestinian society. That won't be easy, according to independent analysts.

But the PLO's strategy so far, has been one of accommodation. The Palestinian National Council (PNC), the parliament in exile, which convened in Algiers in April 1987, recognized the Islamic groups and organizations. Subsequent meetings took place between the PLO and Muslim groups in Tunisia and Baghdad. One result of the consultations has been the absence of conflict which marked the early 1980s.

The incidents led to Israeli officials reassessing the Islamic movement's potential. One source said the Israeli intelligence now regarded the Islamic movement as "one of the most dangerous organizations — due to the nature of its operations and its well-aimed

Elite Israeli troops suffer

By Ian Black

ON THE slope that leads up to the centre of Sa'ir village, the six Israeli paratroopers fell silent, grip their Gali rifles, and watch intently for any sudden movement.

But there are only women and small children outside the rough stone houses. The arrests are over, but a curfew is still in force.

Yesterday afternoon, Sa'ir looked just like what it normally is — a quiet, vine-growing West Bank backwater in the rocky hills near Hebron. For the young Israeli conscripts, proud to wear the red berets of an elite combat unit, this is not the battlefield for which they have trained.

After six weeks of riot-control duty in the Ramallah area, and then down to a camp near here, these soldiers have had their fill of confronting women and children throwing stones.

"Most of us would rather be in Lebanon fighting real terrorists," says Tony, who gave up cetering college in Manchester to emigrate to Israel five years ago. "We are soldiers, not policemen. I can tell you a thousand places I'd rather be than here."

All the soldiers except that there have been "deviations" from standing orders on how to deal

with unrest, but insist that the controversial policy of beating Arab protesters — if not of deliberately breaking their limbs to stop them throwing stones — is better than shooting.

Some are angry about their image, tarnished by reports that hundreds of Palestinians including women, children and old men, have suffered fractures at the hands of the security forces. Each patrol is equipped with rubber bullets and tear gas grenades. Not all the men carry batons.

"The medle," complains Ylileh, "make out that we've chosen to live by violence, as if we were South Africans who do have a choice. We are fighting for our lives. The enemy say they want to throw us into the sea. On the other hand we do try to behave in a humane way."

"You stand in front of some Arab kid who has been throwing stones. You see his face, it's hard to beat him," says Yuval, a quiet, baby-faced kibbutznik. "It's much easier to shoot your enemy from a distance. I'm not able to beat anyone. The problem is the politicians, not us. It's they who have to find the solutions."

But how typical are these servicemen, or the conservative, rural Hebron area where they are serving? To the north, in Ramallah,

members of the Golan Infantry brigade — another top fighting unit — have been seen repeatedly beating Palestinians, including people not actively rioting.

And what about the Gaza Strip, where a recent spell of duty was described yesterday in a monologue by an anonymous 20-year-old soldier on the front page of the Hadaash newspaper?

"The most violent brutality was on the 'detention square'," he told the paper. "Sometimes soldiers went down there and laid into Arabs who were kneeling down. One day soldiers went to a detainee who they claimed had thrown stones and really smashed him up with their batons."

Meron, the deputy company commander in Sa'ir, says that morale is bright but that the men are disappointed with the job they have to do. "The pressure comes from dealing with women and children, and the main problem is when you come to arrest a kid and he's surrounded by his whole family."

It is not a pleasant experience to follow the patrol through the village, with the Palestinians staring impassively at the Israeli in two parallel lines of three, file slowly past them up the slope. "It looks like they're saying, 'We'd all be dead.'"

The Guardian

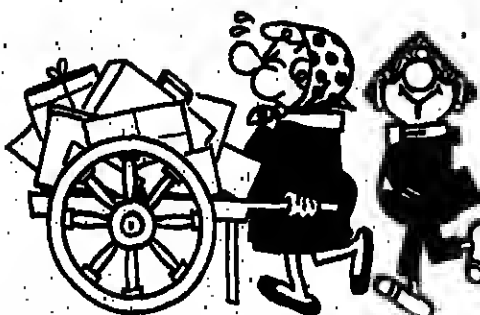
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Every Week



By Dr. Nabli El-Sharif

Sobering facts

THE PALESTINIAN uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is still going on and its intensity is deepening day by day. There are, furthermore, clear indications that Israel is beginning to get impatient, and would most likely start to act irrationally in the coming days.

Some of the Zionist soldiers have refused the orders issued to them to serve in the occupied territories. Those who dared to serve have either suffered nervous break-downs and were taken to psychiatric clinics, or started experiencing nightmares as a result of the horrors they inflicted on the disarmed Arab population in the West Bank and Gaza.

The Arabs should be cautioned, however, against a simplistic reading of these rapid developments in Israel. A faulty and unfortunate misreading of these events, for instance, would conclude that the Zionists are getting (rational) somehow, and would be more willing now to accommodate peaceful outlooks after all the tragedies they brought upon the heroic Arab people in the occupied lands.

The Zionists are much more likely to become more radical and less compromising as a result of the latest incidents in the occupied territories. Recent polls have indicated that Shamir's popularity has gone up after his criminal treatment of the Arab Revolt in Gaza and the West Bank.

This development, of course, shatters the illusion of those who thought that the Israeli leadership may be heading towards a rationalism and that it may be much more willing now to accept such a peaceful solution as that of the International conference. But the facts of the matter are different. Israel is going on a suicidal course, and the radical elements of the Israeli establishment who represent the majority of the population, will shape Israel's future in the coming years.

These facts should be brought to the attention of many Arabs who may be misled into believing that our battle with Zionism as a racist ideology is almost over. It is unfortunate that more radical positions in the Arab world are needed before certain sectors in the Israeli society are even ready to abide by the voice of reason.

The Gaza Strip
History and struggle

Gaza fishermen's waning trade

MEDIEVAL GAZA was a great and flourishing city surrounded by cultivated land and orchards, Arab geographers wrote. Today in modern Hebrew, the phrase "Go to Gaza" is a synonym for "Go to Hell".

When the Ottoman Empire parcelled up by European powers at the end of World War One, Gaza came under the power of the British mandate. Gaza was to become part of the to-be-created Arab state, as designated by the UN partition resolution of November 29, 1947; but, first, the Arab states rejected the partition, and then

The UNRWA wrote in its first annual report to the UN General Assembly that the Palestinian desire to return to their homes was widespread as expressed both individually and in organized demonstrations.

Israel took over all of Western Palestine in three big gulps: in 1948, in 1966 (then having to return Gaza) and in 1967.

The armies of the Arab states invaded Palestine when the British mandate ended on 15 May, 1948; even before that date the Jewish forces were taking over as much territory as possible. Egypt ended up occupying Gaza. With the signature of the February 1949 armistice between Egypt and Israel, the Gaza strip became an official entity and was placed, under Israeli agreement, under Egyptian trusteeship.

Before 1948, about 70,000 Arabs lived in Gaza, and most of the fertile land was cultivated. During and after the 1948 war, refugees from Jerusalem, Beersheba, Jaffa and elsewhere in Palestine flooded Gaza's population to nearly 300,000. Another UN resolution in December 1949 called for the right of the Palestinian refugees from the 1948 war to return to their homes, but Israel refused this, too.

The UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which continues to this very day to provide food, housing, education and health care to refugees, wrote in its first annual report to the UN General Assembly that the Palestinians' desire to return to their homes was widespread, as expressed both individually and in organized demonstrations.

"The feeling of this injustice, the

frustration and the disappointment, have made the refugees irritable and unstable. From time to time there are strikes, demonstrations and small riots".

Egypt in Gaza

Under General Abd El-Nasser, Egypt used the Gaza Strip as a staging area for Egyptian intelligence forays into Israel, and helped Ahmed Shukeiri's PLO - controlled by Arab governments but mostly by Cairo - to use Gaza as a base. A special Mossad unit, reportedly under Yitzhak Shamir (then a senior intelligence executive), mailed letter bombs to Palestinian resistance officers and Egyptian intelligence executives in Gaza, killing and maiming several.

In the early 1950s, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan and his aide Shimon Peres launched several blood-drenched (and secret) "raids" into Gaza. They involved the dropping of bombs, the use of tear gas, and the use of Israeli troops against refugee camps in the Gaza Strip. They involved the use of Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles, and the use of Israeli soldiers in the "dirty jobs" unit 101, which at one time was commanded by Ariel Sharon. The real aim of these raids - later achieved by Dayan, at Ben Gurion's orders, through the shadowy "Lavon Affair" - was to torpedo secret exploratory peace talks proposed by Egypt's Abd El-Nasser to the Israeli leadership.

Nineteen years of anti-Israel indoctrination coupled with the desire to return to their pre-1948 homes - which Israel forbade - created widespread opposition and resistance to Israeli military rule, following the 1967 war. Memories of Israel's first invasion and brief didn't help either. Gazans luridly described their treatment then by Israeli soldiers: youths seized from their homes and shot dead in front of their families; some 200 men machine-gunned in the central square of Khan Yunis; persons taken away for interrogation never seen again; entire families arrested; tortured and imprisoned simply for living next door to, or under suspicion of, being, fedayeen.

Similar accounts were given of Israeli conduct after the new occupation, beginning June 1967, when a military administration was immediately set up to enforce security. The repression was so great and the shootings by soldiers so many that about 35,000 Palestinians had fled Gaza six months after Israeli troops entered in 1967.

mits have been issued for new wells in Gaza. Likewise the fishing industry, a traditional livelihood for Gazans, has been gutted by military restrictions and punitive actions. The limitations imposed on Gaza fishing and the expropriation of fishing boats when Gaza fishermen do not obey arbitrary administrative orders are a particularly painful form of repression. Israeli lawyer Amnon Zichron, among others, has been involved in limiting such arbitrary - and illegal - action by Gaza's military government.

The industrial sector has fared better. Military restrictions on it

Israel has confiscated more than one-third of the land area of Gaza by means of declaration of state land and direct confiscation

opening of new firms and factories and the harassment or downright interdiction of trade-union activities have reduced if not frozen opportunities for industrial development. In sum, Gaza has effectively been reduced to a vast pool of cheap labour for Israel - the "Soviet of Israel", as Israeli writer Amos Etan has remarked. An estimated 80,000 Gazans (both legal and illegal) are "day-workers" in Israel, employed in manual jobs for which they receive on average 40 per cent of what Israelis earn at similar jobs.

The bare statistics

Forty-eight kilometers long by 5-10 kilometers wide, the Gaza Strip has one of the two densest populations on earth - comparable to Hong Kong: 1,730 people per square kilometer (as opposed to 188 in Israel). At the beginning of 1987, 834,000 Palestinians lived in the Gaza Strip - 182,000 in urban areas and 652,000 in rural areas. The population is under 19 years of age.

Israel has confiscated more than one-third of the land area of Gaza by means of declarations of state land, direct confiscation, etc. According to Roy, Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip began only after the 1971 crackdown on guerrilla activity and principally in the form of Nahal settlements, or paramilitary groundwork for civilian settlers. During the 1970s, Israeli policy focused on relocating Gaza refugees to the West Bank and Sinai or into Camp David Accords and the evacuation of Jewish settlements in the Sinai, Israeli policy emphasized a strong Jewish presence in Gaza and, concomitantly, the physical separation of Arab communities by Jewish settlements. Today, approximately 2,200 to 2,500 Jews live in 18 settlements occupying 5,500 dunams (Israeli government plans call for 30,000 Jewish settlers by 1995).

Israel and Palestine
Political Report

Jean Claude Gluckmann

A requiem mass was held last week at Our Lady of the Annunciation Church in memory of Jean Claude Gluckmann. Friends attending the service later went to the Gluckmann residence to offer condolences to his wife and family.

and 300-400 were continuing to leave every day, according to UNRWA.

The Sharon crackdown

In January 1971, a grenade attack on an Israeli bus resulting in the deaths of two Jewish children served as pretext for a brutal crackdown on Gaza city and Beach refugee camp: round-the-clock curfews, beatings, interrogations, and searches. Witnesses told of numerous executions...and of concentration camps. Between 1,200 and 12,000 Palestinians were deported to the Sinai, according to estimates provided by General Menachem Aviram and a variety of government and press reports. The Israeli League of Human Rights called a demonstration to protest "the horrors of Gaza".

At that time General Ariel Sharon was deputized by the Israeli Army to "impose peace", and one of his inventions was the partial destruction of camps by razing hovels to create "thoroughfares" through which tanks and armoured vehicles could patrol. This operation, ironically called a "beautification campaign", reportedly caused some 13,000 refugees to flee to the Sinai. The Israeli military, which controls Gaza, has issued more than 1,200 orders governing all aspects of life, including legal, civil, political and land and water rights. No official or public body inside Israel has oversight over military command of the Strip, even the Israeli Supreme Court. The Gaza Strip Civil Administration, created in 1981 by a military order, is wholly subservient to the military.

Israeli policies in Gaza have encouraged economic dependency on Israel. Gaza markets are flooded with Israeli products, while only selected products from Gaza - those not competitive with Israeli crops - are permitted to be sold in Israel. Fruit is often sold to Israeli pulp-factories at a loss. Farmers must obtain permits to plant vegetables or fruit trees; permits for fruit trees - even to replace old, unproductive trees - are virtually never issued. Limits on export have combined to significantly diminish the value of citrus production, once a thriving industry.

Water is restricted just as thoroughly. While wells are dug east of the Strip for Israeli consumption and while Jewish settlements inside the Strip consume growing amounts of water, virtually no per-

By John Tanner
Special to The Star

LONDON — When the Soviet Union finally puts its forces out of Afghanistan, Professor Sebghtullah Mojadedi will play a key role in the liberated nation. He and his family have been fighting for a free and Islamic Afghanistan for a long time. Today Mojadedi, 62, is one of seven leaders of the Islamic Alliance, which represents most of the Mujahideen guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul. Craggy, determined and devout, Mojadedi is a political moderate, an Islamic intellectual and a nationalist.

He is campaigning for the country's former King Zahir Shah to lead a free Afghanistan, perhaps as its president. "My personal idea is that King Zahir Shah should have a great role in Afghanistan, although I was in prison under the king for four years and seven months," Mojadedi said in an interview.

Mojadedi recently returned to Peshawar, the home in Pakistan for three million Afghan refugees, after a tour of Western Europe. He believes the end of the Soviet intervention is in sight, but recognizes that obstacles remain to be overcome and added, "The Soviets are defeated, but it is difficult to kick them out."

He does not believe that the Marxist regime of Dr. Mohammed Najibullah can play any part in an interim government to be set up during the Soviet withdrawal. He said, "Afghanistan is a Muslim country and the communists don't

USSR withdrawal in sight



Deposed king Zahir Shah

believes in God and don't believe in the heresies."

At the end of 1987, Najib, as he now calls himself, proposed a 12-month period for the withdrawal of Soviet forces. But the Mujahideen are unlikely to accept a cease-fire while any Soviets remain in Afghanistan; while Moscow wants a cease-fire as part of any withdrawal package.

Moscow is also anxious that an interim government should include the Afghan Communist Party. So the talks between the Kabul regime and Pakistan remain deadlocked. There are no direct talks between the Soviet Union and the



Sebghtullah Mojadedi

leaders of the Mujahideen.

Mojadedi said, "I am sure Najib can't drink one glass of water without permission of the Soviets," adding that the Islamic Alliance will not negotiate with "puppet regimes."

Mojadedi's political problem is that most of the guerrillas owe their allegiance not to his organization but to the radical group led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

That may be one reason Mojadedi now backs 74-year-old Zahir Shah, exiled in Italy since his over-

throw by his cousin, Mohammad Daoud. "I am in contact with the refugees and the Mujahideen and 90 per cent of the people support Zahir Shah," he claimed.

A more objective survey of refugees in Pakistan found 71.65 per cent of the men in favour of the king's return to Afghanistan. In 1959, when Zahir Shah was still ruling and Daoud was premier, Mojadedi was imprisoned for campaigning against the visit of Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. But he recognizes that the king would strengthen the traditional forces within a free Afghanistan.

Mojadedi belongs to one of Afghanistan's wealthy Pushtun families. His grandfather Shamsul Masheikh Mojadedi helped the country escape British domination in 1919. He said, "I'm proud my grandfather fought the British; now I fight the Soviets."

His vision is of a free Afghanistan where tradition and moderate Islamic values hold sway. "Islam is a religion, and there is no extremism in Islam," said Mojadedi, who is a Sunni Muslim. "We accept modernization, but according to the Islamic religion." Islam gives great respect for women, who do not take their husband's name on marrying and who, by educating the children, control the future.

Mojadedi was invited to head the Islamic Centre of Scandinavia in Copenhagen, but when the Afghan Communist Party under Noor Mohammad Taraki seized power in another coup in 1978, he decided to leave the comfort of Scandinavia for the rigours of the Pakistani border.

Mojadedi's first wife died while he was in prison in Kabul and one of his seven sons has been killed in Pakistan. At first the Mujahideen had few weapons, but after the Soviet army entered Afghanistan in 1979, military support began to arrive from Western sources.

Now the guerrillas are equipped with US Stinger and British Blowpipe missiles, which are effective against Soviet helicopter gunships. He said, "We thank God that we have sophisticated anti-aircraft weapons."

John Tanner is a freelance journalist who specializes in Third World issues.

ADC blasts CBS movie
'Terrorist on Trial'

IT IS our contention that the George Englund production, American system of justice, makes its point at the expense of Palestinians and Arabs in general. "Terrorist on Trial" is a far more moderate and realistic film in the name of entertainment. This point of view is of any significance to the film is the fact that it is a more moderate and realistic film in the name of entertainment. This point of view is of any significance to the film is the fact that it is a more moderate and realistic film in the name of entertainment.

On the contrary, "Terrorist on Trial" will make Americans fearful of Palestinians and suspicious of all Arabs. Palestinian students in the US often do participate in rallies to support Palestinian nationalism and to protest Israeli human rights violations but they have never been known to rely in support of terrorism as depicted in George Englund's film. Nor would the League of Arab States show any interest in the welfare of an accused terrorist. To suggest otherwise is to engage in slanderous innuendo and guilt by association that paints all Arabs with the same brushstrokes of defamation.

We find it equally disturbing that the producers of the film have virtually omitted any negative references to Israeli repression as a motivating factor for Ajami's violence. Such an omission is consistent with Hollywood's historic hypocrisy - a subject having to do with the Middle East. Just as not a single American congressman or senator had the courage to publicly condemn

the Israeli shooting of Palestinian demonstrators in Gaza and the occupied West Bank, Hollywood producers continue to avoid any negative references to Israel in their films. "Terrorist on Trial" is just one more in a series of exploitative films that would have the American public believe that Arabs, be they Palestinian or other, have an irrational hatred for America for reasons that are best left unarticulated. We find such blatant self-censorship and Arab-bashing unacceptable.

If, as CBS claims, "Terrorist on Trial" is indeed a film about the workings of the American judicial system then would it not have been just as effective to have portrayed a non-ethnic terrorist from a fictitious group or country? The notoriously popular TV series "Mission Impossible" used just such an approach very successfully.

It, as George Englund claims, the film is about the root causes of Palestinian terrorism then why was Alan Dershowitz, a well-known Zionist, hired as a consultant to devise a credible Palestinian defence? Coming on the heels of the highly publicized and brutal Israeli repression of the current uprising in the occupied territories, many viewers of this film might find it odd that Israel is on the back burner of Ajami's rage.

Terrorism by anyone and towards any end is abhorrent. However, if one is going to explore the causes of such violence, one should, at the very least, honestly portray the problem. In this instance the producers have used unacceptable restraint and, in so doing, have left out the most important part of the story: Israel.

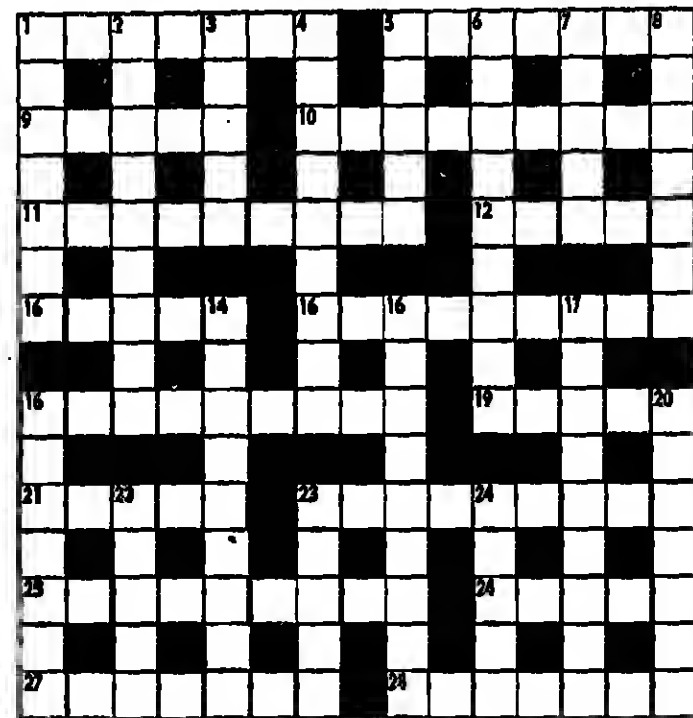
While it is true that producer George Englund did consult

with ADC regarding the script, our input was cosmetic in nature. Some of our suggestions were accepted but none affected the basic premises of the film. As George Englund himself stated at a press conference in New York last November, "the understanding (with ADC) was that the substance of the drama was not at issue, but we wanted to be absolutely clear about anything that was technical or matters of clarification and procedure." While we appreciate Englund's efforts we feel that they were too late in coming. Our main concern had to do, in fact, with the substance of "Terrorist on Trial." It is one thing to give a Palestinian a forum to air his grievances then we ask that the expression be honest. To do otherwise the understanding (with ADC) was that the substance of the drama was not at issue, but we wanted to be absolutely clear about anything that was technical or matters of clarification and procedure. 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Cross words

ACROSS

- 1 Trains go slowly into the bush (7).
- 5 Spot deer and fungi around here (7).
- 9 Died in prison? Spencers do (5).
- 10 Train moving out, surrounded by anger (9).
- 11 Hurry up and make an appearance with an instrument (4,5).
- 12 Flame - it may be held up by a dog (5).
- 13 In the jungle, a monkey's eyes shine (5).
- 15 Having been told, we think no differently (2,3,4).
- 18 Attach a label to a weapon immediately (2,1,6).
- 19 Planter hasn't got the right rubber (5).
- 21 Lungs for clothing (5).
- 23 In school, always keep going (9).
- 25 Unusual reduction in 5 (4).
- 26 Flame pug for speaking (5).
- 27 A quiver initially made apparent in the voice (7).
- 28 Acute or grave - either will do (7).

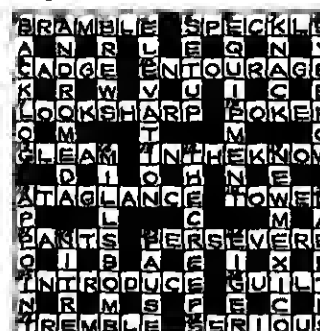


DOWN

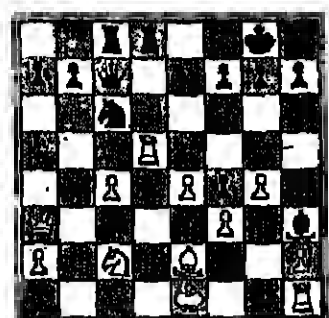
- 1 Champion to put in the record book - it's not done yet (7).
- 2 She had an heroic husband and a capital attorney (9).
- 3 In speech, inflict damage on plans (5).
- 4 I leave, not being given a transfer or promotion (9).
- 5 Found frame (3,2).
- 6 Crack troops come in and, from abroad, their gear (9).
- 7 A skillful way to make half a trifle (5).
- 8 Were they to change, it might be raised in surprise (7).
- 14 A fight - crowds turn up to be told to supply ammunition (5,4).

- 16 Spectre - he can create a feeling of horror (3,6).
- 17 State with additional land (3,6).
- 18 Fix dad up with a tip (7).
- 20 A Shakespearean character? Both true and 5 (7).
- 22 Fool about with explosive material (5).
- 23 Momentarily stop hands talking (5).
- 24 I was half-hearted when climbing a mountain (5).

Solution



CHES



White to move. White has a pawn on e4 and a knight on f3. Black has a pawn on d5 and a knight on c6. The game is in a complex tactical situation.

Chess solution

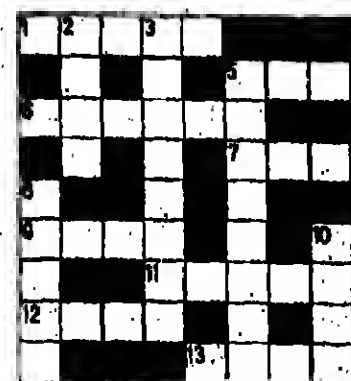
White to move. White has a pawn on e4 and a knight on f3. Black has a pawn on d5 and a knight on c6. The game is in a complex tactical situation.

BRIDGE

North: A Q J 10 9 3, K J 10, A 8 2. South: A K 8 6 4 3, Q 4. West: 7 8 5, K J 7 8 3. East: A K 8 6 4 3, Q 4.

Dealer North. Game all. This was one of many hands in the final of the women's Olympiad where the British bid better than their opponents but were not lucky.

JUNIOR X-WORD



Across: 1. Lungs, 5. Fungi, 9. Prison, 10. Anger, 11. Instrument, 12. Flame, 13. Monkey, 15. Differently, 18. Label, 19. Rubber, 21. Lungs, 23. School, 25. Reduction, 26. Flame, 27. Quiver, 28. Grave. Down: 1. Champion, 2. Heroic, 3. Inflict, 4. Leave, 5. Found, 6. Crack, 7. Skillful, 8. Were, 14. Fight, 16. Spectre, 17. State, 18. Fix, 20. Shakespearean, 22. Fool, 23. Momentarily, 24. Half-hearted.

JEANE DIXON'S Your Horoscope

ARIES — 21 March-19 April
Do not get too steamed up over what you consider a breach of faith. It is better to cut bait than to fish in a polluted stream. Plan meals with greater care. Throwing cash around will not impress those in authority. Step up your money-making efforts. Creative projects benefit from experts' advice. Art and music play a major role in romance. Be imaginative.

TAURUS — 20 April-20 May
Pursue a dream. The financial support you need to make things happen will be there. Get in touch with an important family friend. Now all lanes enjoy favourable business. Explore your options. If your co-workers resist your ideas, work by yourself. Stick to a routine for the best results. Travel should be postponed. A telephone call brings happy news late in the week.

GEMINI — 21 May-20 June
Acting confident will help the other person feel more secure about your relationship. Pump energy into a special project close to your heart. Postpone making a financial decision. You need more information. Any obstacles you encounter now are of your own making. Know it and move them aside. Creative projects can mean extra income. Older family members should be given a chance to express their views.

CANCER — 21 June-22 July
You may feel like staying in and catching up on your rest. A quiet conversation makes a relationship more meaningful. Invest extra cash. Get an expert's advice if you can afford it. Your work load increases, but so does your income. A financial partnership could be sensitive. Use a conservative approach in everything. Love and marriage are upbeat. Avoid rocking the boat.

LEO — 23 July-22 August
You show what "a class act" you are this week. Help others but help yourself, too. Travel may not produce as much business as the telephone. Save money by staying close to home base. A secret meeting with your heart of hearts will brighten your day. Avoid taking risks with your money. You can learn a lot by quietly observing. Romance beckons.

VIRGO — 23 August-22 September
Share your thoughts and dreams with those closest to your heart. A social engagement has great romantic possibilities. Couples will enjoy larger gatherings. Seek advice from an accountant or tax expert before making new investments. Child-related aims will have a better chance of success if you show more patience. Romance heats up. Be sentimental.

LIBRA — 23 September-22 October
Set a good example for loved ones by practicing small economies. Family members are willing to stay within a budget. A stock tip could help you reap a real bonanza. Bank your profits. Someone in a position of power aids and abets your career. A love relationship will flourish as long as you do not act too possessive. Show more patience with loved one's foibles.

SCORPIO — 23 October-21 November
Travel plans may have to be cancelled due to a family emergency. A relative offers to baby-sit in a pinch. Be wary of entering into secret agreements. Protect your reputation for honesty. Be more alert to other people's motives. Consult experts about a financial question. A family member could be obstinate about a longtime habit. Back off a bit. Romance is somewhat unsettling.

SAGITTARIUS — 22 November-21 December
A new understanding with mate or partner gets this week off to a flying start. Take a conventional approach to handling financial matters. Plan to spend more time with your family. People in authority are sympathetic to your aims. An old friend can provide valuable new insights. Keep in touch with a busy relative who has many irons in the fire. You will benefit.

CAPRICORN — 22 December-19 January
Others are impressed by your creative ideas. An old problem could resurface, demanding attention. A "lookproof" plan may not work out. Look for alternatives. New employment opportunities abound. A great time to promote new ideas and methods. Concentrate on improving communication with your co-workers. Someone who has been cooperative in the past may turn a cold shoulder now. Side your time.

AQUARIUS — 20 January-18 February
Bear the lion's share of the work without complaint. Someone who appears lazy may not feel well. Stick to your priorities. An old friend has proved his loyalty. Show your gratitude. Stick to routine tasks even if they seem boring. Resist an urge to shorthedge your work in favour of pleasure. A confidential talk opens up important avenues of thought. Your love is reciprocated.

PISCES — 19 February-20 March
Mental pursuits are a source of great satisfaction. Make sure you are prompt in answering important mail and returning telephone calls. Mate or partner shares a terrific secret. Be discreet. Guard against exhaustion by delegating more responsibility. Learn how to get others to give their best effort. A friendship takes an interesting new turn. You may not know what is happening!

THIS WEEK'S CHILD is generous to his family and loyal to his friends, but prefers to be in business for himself. Inventive and progressive, he enjoys trying the latest methods and time-savers. This Aquarius will seek both loyalty and intelligence in his mate. Although he is eager to help others, he may not see the real needs of those closest to his heart. He is fascinated with history and the cultures of other countries. An ardent reader, this Aquarius devours the newspapers. He will go out of his way to help others. Do not be surprised if his clothes are rather trendy. He loves to try the latest fads and fashions. His good nature draws people to him like a magnet.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Malabar and Jewish (10th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m., year-round. Tel. 6517800.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and coin sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists. Also a collection of paintings by 19th Century Orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwbadh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman. Tel. 624580.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luwbadh. Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein. Tel. 661757.

Terra Sancta Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luwbadh, mass in Italian language, mass every Saturday at 6:30 p.m. Tel. 622886.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, Tel. 823841.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, Tel. 826383.
American Orthodox Church: Ahrallah, Tel. 776282.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ahrallah, Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church: Internationalist mosque at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah. Tel. 677534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church: Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Simir), Tel. 612295.

Algeria: 213
Argentina: 54
Buenos Aires: 54
Australia: 61
Adelaide: 6
Brisbane: 6
Canberra: 6
Melbourne: 6
Perth: 6
Sydney: 6
Austria: 43
Vienna: 43
Bahrain: 973
Belgium: 32
Antwerp: 3
Brussels: 3
Rio de Janeiro: 55
Brazil: 55
Bulgaria: 359
Sofia: 2
Canada: 1
Ottawa: 613
Chile: 56
Santiago: 2
Cyprus: 357
Nicosia: 21
Czechoslovakia: 42
Prague: 2

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DIARY

Films
The American Film Festival continues at the Royal Cultural Centre with absence of Melice tonight. Deeply Seeking Susan on 8 February and Children of a Lesser God on 7 February. Tickets are available at the American Center.

At the American Center, catch Sally Field and James Garner in Murphy's Romance on 8 February at 7 pm.
Oh What A Lovely War will be screened at the British Council at 7:30 on 8 February.

Exhibitions
The French Cultural Centre presents, at the Gallery of Architecture, a look at how urban policy in Paris

is attempting to preserve historic sites, 8-18 February.
"From Gutenberg to Electronics" is at the Jordan University of Science and Technology's Department of Agriculture 7-17 February.

For Children
The Goethe Institute has an enchanting puppet programme at the Hays Arts Centre, at 4 pm on Saturday and at 3:30 and 5:30 Tuesday. The puppeteers also travel to Aqaba for performances at 3:30 and 5:30 on 8 February and to the Model School at Yarmouk University at 11 am on 7 February.

Recital
The French Cultural Centre presents Remy Barnade in a one-man show, 10 February at 8 pm.

Dir 00 for 100 across info

Algeria	213	Denmark	46	Tunisia	218
Argentina	54	Copenhagen (inner)	1	Turkey	90
Buenos Aires	54	Copenhagen (outer)	593	Ukraine	41
Australia	61	Oslo	47	U.S.A.	671
Adelaide	6	Egypt	20	Abu Dhabi	2
Brisbane	6	El Cairo	2	Amman	6
Canberra	6	Emir	353	Al Ain	4
Melbourne	6	Dublin	1	Dubai	4
Perth	6	Cork	21	Fujairah	70
Sydney	6	Finland	358	Ghazal	62
Austria	43	Helsinki	358	Ras al Khaimah	6
Vienna	43	France	33	Sharjah	6
Bahrain	973	Paris	33	Umm Al Quwain	6
Belgium	32	Geneva	40	Western Area (Jebel)	6
Antwerp	3	Brussels	32	Dhaka, Dhaka	52
Brussels	3	Rio de Janeiro	55	London	44
Rio de Janeiro	55	Brazil	55	Uruguay	598
Bulgaria	359	Bulgaria	359	Montevideo	2

French Programmes

Saturday

5:45 La Gerleut eps. 8: With the help of King Louis XVI Gilles escapes from the Bastille.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Un DB De Plus: This episode's guest is Alice Dona.

Sunday

8:00 Rue Carnot: Armelle is still searching desperately for the address of the ex-wife of Casio in Germany.

6:30 L'Ecole des Fans: This week's guest is Gilbert Picot.

7:15 10th International Circus Festival in Paris. This episode: Canada and Portugal.

Monday

6:00 Cernete de L'Aventure: Since 1978 the continuous effort to conquer Mont Blanc in France have never stopped. This programme shows the two-day adventure to reach the summit.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Weekly Sport Magazine.

Tuesday

8:00 Deux de Conduite: Last Episode — Bruno and Albert help a show group whose van is out of order.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Un DB de Plus: This week's guest: Jacques Villeret.

Wednesday

8:00 Cirque de Moscou, presented by Soviet artists from all over the Soviet Union.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie. Local magazine presented and produced by Salah Madi.

Thursday

8:00 Rue Carnot: Tina and her mother have hard decisions to make.

8:30 Les Aventuriers du Risque: Documentary about stunts performed in film making and the people who perform them.

7:00 News in French.

7:15 French Varieties.



Your TV guide

Channel 2



A new mini series — Hold the Dream — begins this week.

Friday

5:20 Feature Film "Le Deuxieme Couleau": Two murders happen in a few days. What are the circumstances and motives of the two crimes and whether they are connected lead to new surprises...

7:00 News in French.
7:15 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode: China and Bulgaria.

English Programmes

Saturday

8:30 Married With Children: Like any red-blooded Ameri-

can, when Al hears a strange sound in the night, he springs to the defence of his home and family and accidentally shoots the neighbour's dog.

9:00 Saturday Variety Show.

10:20 French Feature Film: Francoise, an unemployed worker, tries to improve his economic situation by winning a prize offered for participation in an adventure programme where his chances of survival are very slim.

Sunday

6:30 Farrington of The F.O.: The consulate is in turmoil when Harriet's house guest,

the recently divorced Sarah, develops more than a passing fancy for the Major.

9:10 Australia Part 2: "Australia Will Be There". One of Australia's most popular historical writers covers the period from the end of the last century to the late 1940s, during which-through two world wars — Australia developed from an distant colonies into maturity and nationhood.

10:20 Secret Army.

Monday

8:30 Are You Being Served?
9:10 Vanity Fair, Part 2: Becky takes a position as hum-

ble governess in the house of Sir Pitt Crawley, with whom she ingratiates herself so successfully that, when his wife dies, he proposes.

Tuesday

8:30 Part 5 of "Martin Luther King"

9:30 Executive Stress: Caroline is impressed by Donald's handling of a tricky situation in the boardroom. And his speech to the staff about loyalty is most effective. However, she soon has cause to accuse him of gross hypocrisy!

10:20 The Equalizer.

11:10 Three's Company.

Wednesday

8:30 Charlie in Charge.

9:00 Well Being: "Poison in the System" — Well Being goes to 3 counties in New Jersey, the garden state of America and sees how the contamination of water, air, land and sea is dramatically affecting people's lives.

9:30 Alfred Hitchcock Presents...

10:20 Hold the Dream: A new four-part mini-series: the story of Emma Harle and her grand-daughter Paula, Emma's favourite, and chosen heir to the mighty Harle-McGill empire.

Thursday

8:30 The last part of "Martin Luther King"

9:10 Rage to Riches.

10:20 Feature Film: "When Dreams Come True": Starring Cindy Williams and David Morse

Friday

8:30 Growing Pains.

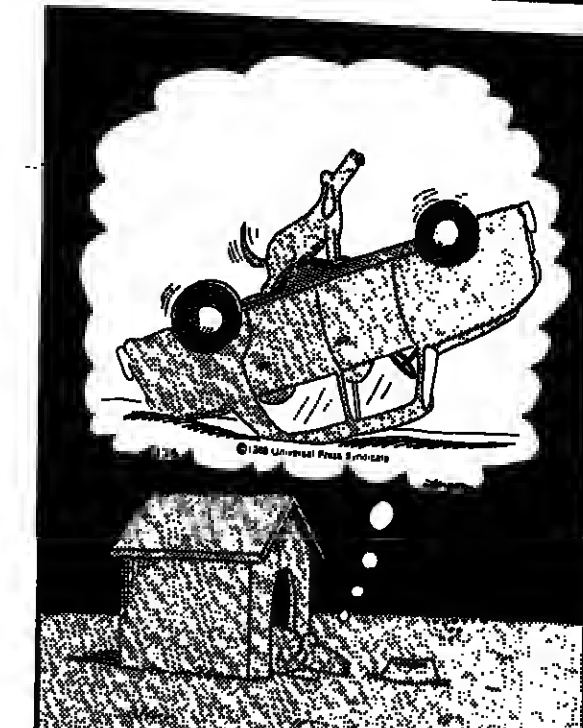
9:10 Magnum.

10:20 Falcon Crest.

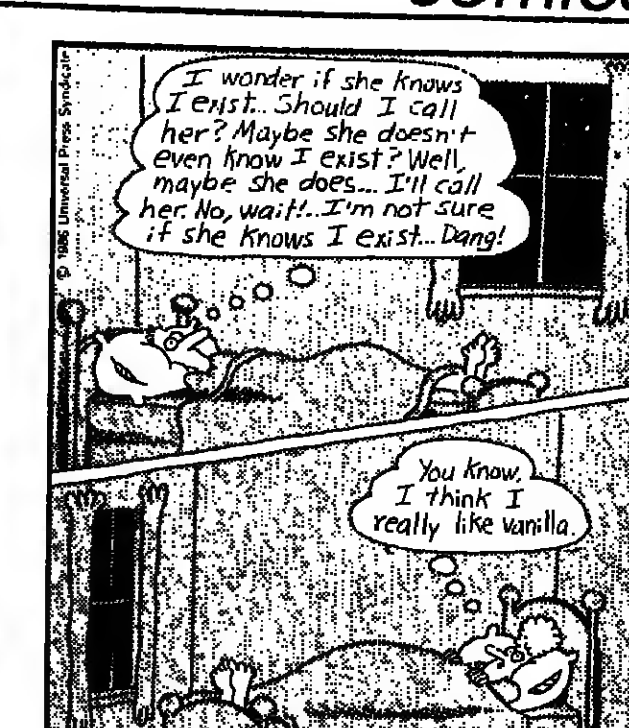
11:10 Some Mothers Do Have 'Em



Embarrassing moments at gene parties



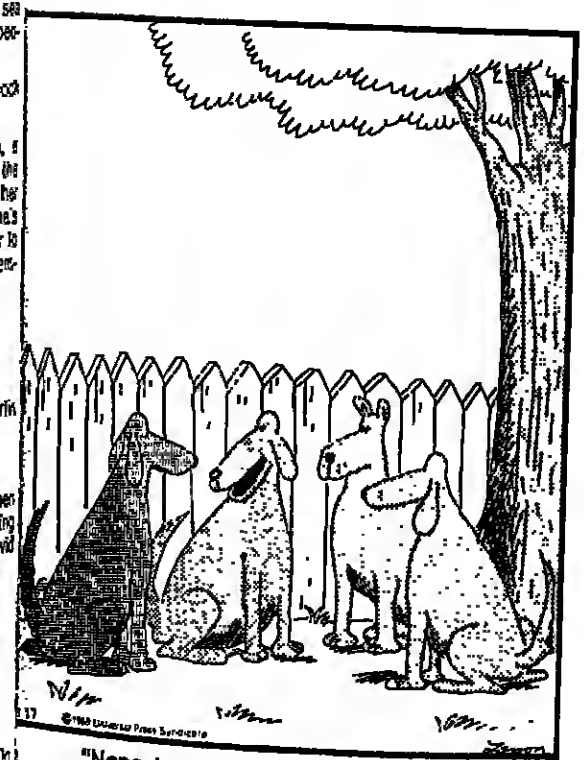
When car chasers dream



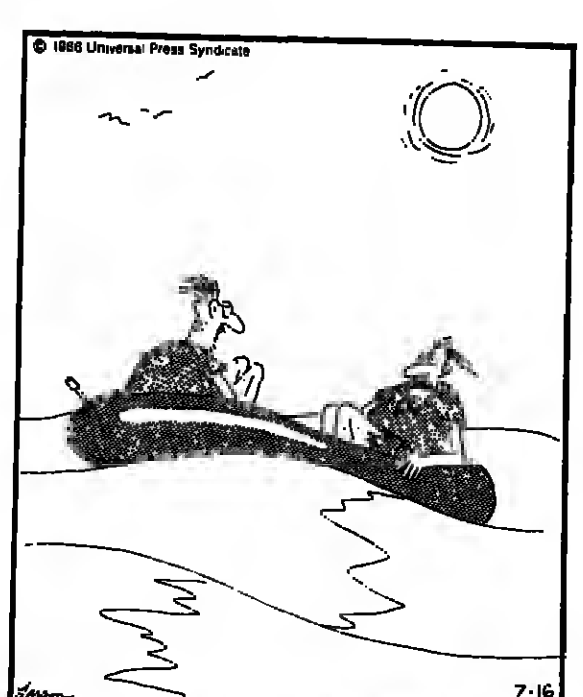
Some planet, different worlds

THE FAR SIDE

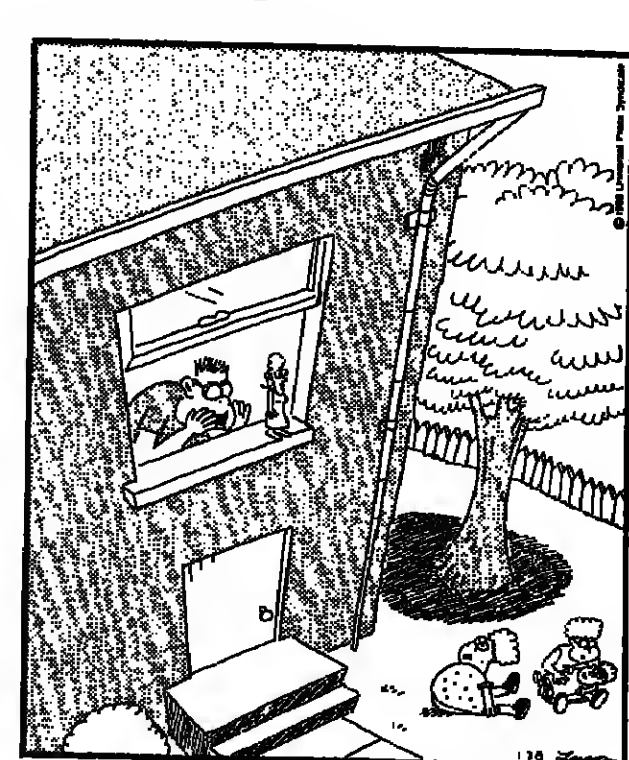
By GARY LARSON



"Naps, I can't do it either... Dust! Can you make an 'O' with your lips?"



"I don't mean to exacerbate this situation, Roger, but I think I'm quite close to bursting into monocular laughter and imagining your nose is really a German sausage."



"Oh my gosh, Uncle! ... I think your Barbie's contemplating suicide!"



Hibernating Eskimos



"So! Planning on roaming the neighborhood with some of your buddies today?"



"For crying out loud, Doris... You gotta drag that thing out every time we all get together!"

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